Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 155 No. 22 May 30, 1949

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Ethylene Glycol	62	197.2	21	Complete	
Diethylene Glycol	106	245.0	36	Complete	
Triethylene Glycol	150	287.4	48	Complete	
Propylene Glycol	76	188.2	58	Complete	
Dipropylene Glycol	134	231.8	107	Complete	

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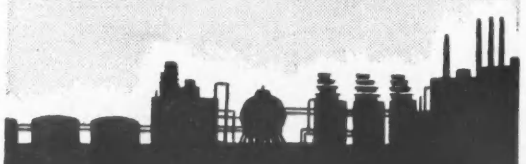

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 155 No. 22 | New York 7, N. Y. | May 30, 1949

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Health Insurance Plans Seen Doomed This Year

Hearings got underway on both sides of the Capitol last week on the various bills that have been introduced this session for improving the nation's health as administration spokesmen disclosed for the first time that no pressure would be brought for enactment of the controversial compulsory health insurance program this year.

Following a White House conference early in the week with President Truman, it was announced by Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, majority floor leader of the senate, that administration forces will concentrate on passage of only three major bills between now and the scheduled adjournment July 31—extension of the reciprocal trade agreement act; repeal of the Taft-Hartley act, and the Atlantic Charter.

Dropping of the health insurance program from the "must" list is not surprising in view of the lateness of the session in which the congressional committees have begun to give consideration to the matter. The hearings now starting before the committees are calculated to run from four to six weeks and then another long period probably will ensue before a decision is reached on what form the health insurance program shall take.

The opening gun for the President's program of compulsory insurance was fired before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee on May 20 by Representative John Dingell of Michigan who accused the American Medical Asso-

—*Continued on page 54*

Penicillin G Standards Parley in N.Y. June 2

An informal meeting will be held on June 2 at the Chemists' Club, New York, of the committees of the USP and the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee to discuss proposed USP standards for penicillin G.

Both the USP revision committee and the combined contact committee have appointed groups to draw up a set of monographs covering penicillin G for inclusion in an interim revision of the USP. Inclusion of penicillin G in the USP is now considered essential in view of the plans of the Food and Drug Administration to discontinue the certification of this product.

Sperm Oil Bought by U.S.

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced last week that it had purchased supplies of sperm oil, sisal and platinum from the United Kingdom for the United States national stockpile. The three commodities were bought for 640,000 pounds sterling, taken from counterpart funds set up by the United Kingdom to match United States dollar grants under the European recovery program. The quantities purchased were not disclosed in the announcement.

Price Trend Continues to Decline

The lack of activity that has dominated the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs during past months continued to plague the trade last week. Reductions in prices for various materials far outweighed the number of advances and resulted in lower averages in three of the ten major divisions against one gain. The overall index number was cut .5 point, which was 16.6 lower than a year ago.

The bright spot of the week was in the market for drugs and fine chemicals, where a sharp increase in the price of menthol was of sufficient weight to offset declines in fishliver oils, rutin, paraformaldehyde and zinc oxide. The menthol price was boosted because the Far East situation threatened supplies from that area and due to an increase in the Brazilian spot price. Major development of the division was new production of paraformaldehyde in flake form at a price which is roughly half of former quotations.

In the heavy chemicals end, demand was reported slower than it had been at the beginning of the month. Despite reductions in copper, lead and zinc, producers were procrastinating about making similar reductions in the metal-based chemicals—probably because they are holding high-priced inventories. The feeling about most materials appeared to be that there is plenty of everything but demand.

The reductions in lead and zinc were reflected in the protective coatings industry and lower prices also were reported for dioctyl phthalate, shellac and soybean protein. Business in coaltar chemicals was slow, with some slight improvement in demand for creosote and phthalic anhydride. Interest in petroleum aromatics was still under par and sales of aliphatics were believed under the level of last year.

Business picked up considerably in the market for essential oils, resulting in greater price stability. Export demand for aromatic chemicals was good, but domestic transactions were light. Price changes in seeds and spices were mixed.

Consuming interest in fats and oils was at a low ebb; the edible oils group was weak and off fractionally in price. Dwindling supplies of oiticica oil strengthened that product.

Principal activity in the division of agricultural chemicals was in potash, where announcement of 1949-50 prices brought about a rush of orders from mixers wishing to take advantage of the discount offered early buyers on contract.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 27, 1949	May 20, 1949	May 28, 1948
130.3	130.8	146.9

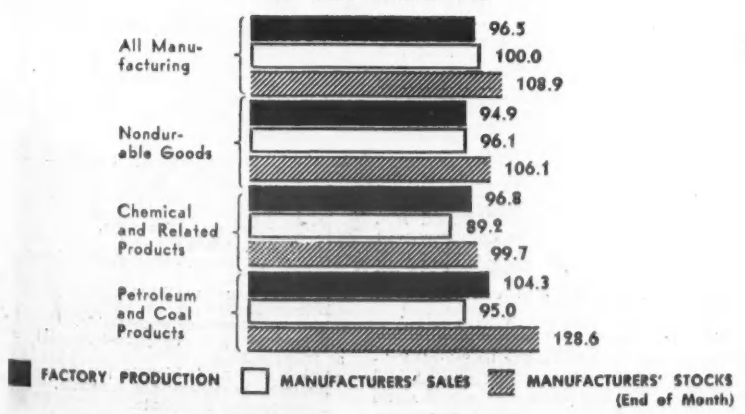
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.8
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	133.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2

Business in March, 1949

100=Same Month in 1948



Drug Compounding and Labeling Mistakes Reached Peak in 1948

Increased public protection against harmful foods, drugs, and cosmetics was forecast by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Foods and Drugs in the 1948 annual report of the Food and Drug Administration made public last week. Better prospects for the consumer were attributed to a strengthening of the law by amendment and by Federal court interpretations and to willing compliance by a large majority of food, drug and cosmetic industries.

Commodities that meet the requirements of the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act at the time of interstate shipment must continue to meet them until they reach the ultimate consumer, both Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States declared last year, in clarifying the extent of Federal jurisdiction.

The 1948 report records 421 criminal prosecutions instituted against alleged violators of the law—with offenses running the gamut from short weights in packaged foods to the promotion of worthless medicines and devices for treatment of serious diseases. One conviction resulted from the shipment of so many sleeping capsules to a woman over a long period, on the basis of a single prescription calling for twenty-five, that she died from an overdosage of barbiturates.

Insanitary Food Plants

More criminal actions were based on operating insanitary food plants than on any other violative practice. Nearly 1,200 shipments of unfit or misbranded foods, drugs and cosmetics were removed from the market by Federal seizure, and the courts were required to issue twenty injunctions against further violations.

A record number of recall programs necessitated by errors in drug compounding and labeling was reported. FDA was compelled to warn the public many times about potentially injurious lots on the market, because they constituted "imminent danger to health."

While a report of a law-enforcement agency must stress the curbing of illegal practices, the report comments, court actions give neither a fair nor a complete picture of conditions in the food, drug, and cosmetic industries as a whole. The careless and deliberate violators of the law represent a small portion of the country's producers, it was stated, but they require constant attention to prevent the undermining of sound, truthfully labeled products on the market.

Decade by Enforcement

The end of the fiscal year 1948 completed a decade of enforcement of the 1938 law. Progress achieved during this ten-year period toward the greater consumer protection Congress sought in the law was evaluated throughout the report. Highlights included:—

Improvement in every major food industry.

New drugs tested by their developers for safety before they are put on the mar-

—*Continued on page 55*

Chemicals Production Held Meeting Consumer Demands

Current production of chemicals is meeting virtually all consumer demands, the Department of Commerce said on May 24.

Supplies of chlorine chrome chemicals, coaltar crudes and intermediates and plastics materials are adequate, and for the first time in nearly ten years, the supply of oxalic acid is in balance with requirements, according to the department's *Chemicals and Drugs Industry Report* for May.

Output and consumption of chlorine, basic inorganic chemical, are reviewed in the report, which also covers the supply-demand situation for other organic and inorganic chemicals, and for fertilizers, pesticides, paint products, plastics, and drugs and pharmaceuticals. An article on benzene brings out the importance in many industries of this basic organic chemical.

An analysis of 1947 Census of Manufactures preliminary industry statistics on alkalies and chlorine and on cleaning and polishing preparations also is included and comparisons are made with similar data for 1939.

Chemicals and Drugs Industry Report is published monthly. It is available at $2.50 a year from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from any field office of the Department of Commerce.

Magnesium Plant Sold To Dow for $1,987,700

The government-owned magnesium plant at Freeport, Tex., was sold last week to its wartime operator, Dow Chemical Company, by the Federal Works Agency. The plant is adjacent to Dow's own plant and the two plants during the war produced 40,000,000 pounds of primary magnesium a year.

The maximum cash benefits and services accruing to the government from the sale are estimated to total $1,987,700, broken down as follows:—$608,000 cash; payment to the government of 1 cent per pound on the first 40,000,000 pounds produced by both the government and private plants; ½ cent a pound on the next 30,000,000 pounds; and ¼ cent a pound on all production in excess thereof. These royalties, to be paid if this production is obtained during a five-year period until 1953, are estimated to total $625,000.

In addition, the company agreed to rehabilitate the plant, estimated to cost $212,000, maintain and keep the same in ever-ready production condition at a cost of $477,000 and to provide police and fire protection, utilities and other services calculated to total $65,000.

The agreement also stipulates that the government will have available magnesium at the rate of 20,000,000 pounds per year, during the five-year period, for sale to the government.

Int'l Whaling Group Opens Parley Today

The first meeting of the International Whaling Commission will be held in London today. Attending the conference on behalf of the United States will be Dr. Remington Kellogg, director of the United State National Museum, chairman; Dr. Hilary J. Deason, chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's office of foreign activities and Charles I. Bevens, of the Department of State.

The meeting will be concerned with adoption of bylaws, selection of permanent headquarters, appointment of a permanent secretariat, and discussion of changes in current international whaling regulations. Current regulations set an annual quota limit of 16,000 blue whale units for all factory ships operating in the Antarctic Ocean.

Philippine Copra Exports Were 40,717 Tons April

Philippine copra exports during April amounted to 40,717 long tons, bringing the total for January-April to 145,300, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This year's shipments are 44 percent less than in the same months of 1948 and considerably smaller than the record of 357,000 tons that moved out of the country during the first four months of 1947.

Coconut oil exports of 2,982 tons were much below those of a month earlier, but the total for January-April was slightly larger than in the corresponding period in 1948. Of the 1949 exports, more than one-third of the copra and almost two-thirds of the coconut oil were destined to the United States.

Copra exports from Indonesia during April totaled nearly 27,700 long tons. This represents a decrease of only 1 percent from the 28,000 tons exported in March, but an increase of 47 percent over the 18,800 tons shipped in April, 1948.

Copra production of almost 37,000 tons was higher than in any previous month of 1949, and exceeded the output of every month in 1948 with the exception of December, when 38,000 tons were produced. January-April output totaled almost 132,800 tons. Stocks as of April 30 amounted to 42,800 tons.

Monopoly Probe Gets Underway This Week

A broad investigation of monopolistic practices of industry and enforcement of the antitrust laws will be put underway shortly by a special subcommittee of the house committee on the judiciary, appointed last week by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman.

Besides Mr. Celler, members of the investigating group were Representatives Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, J. Frank Wilson of Texas, Winfield K. Denton of Indiana, Earl C. Michener of Michigan, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey and Kennth B. Keating of New York.

Mr. Celler said that the investigation, for which an allotment of $30,000 has already been made by the house with a promise of more if needed, will not be directed at any particular form of monopoly but will cover the whole field of antitrust law enforcement and industry practices, including the exceptions that have been written into the law by Congress in the past.

Attention will be directed by the committee to such policy questions as are embraced in the Miller-Tydings resale price maintenance law, the Reed-Bulwinkle act exempting the rate-making bodies of the railroads from antitrust law prosecution, and the action of Congress in exempting insurance companies from prosecution.

The committee also will cover the interpretations placed by the courts and the Federal Trade Commission on basing point and other geographic pricing practices of industry, as well as the rulings and court decisions price discounts and other allowances under the Robinson-Patman act.

The investigation promises to be the most sweeping study of monopolies and curbs placed upon their growth since the investigation of the temporary national economic committee, headed by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, in 1938. The inquiry has the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Celler said that it is not anticipated that the investigation will result in any legislation for clarifying the antitrust laws at the present session of Congress, although he expects the committee to be able to bring in a broad bill for consideration by Congress next session.

He added, however, that the investigation will not delay action on pending legislation amending section 7 of the Clayton act, relating to corporate mergers. This bill, which would prohibit the acquisition of the physical assets of a cor-

—*Continued on page 42*

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, May 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

Many reports of industrial purchasing executives find general business was slightly off from April, when there were indications that business was tending to level off and seasonally improve. Production has sagged, and the number reporting increases dropped from 19 percent in April to 9 percent in May. Fifty-four percent, however, report they are maintaining previously adjusted production schedules. Order bookings followed the production trend closely; those having increases dropping from 23 percent in April to 16 percent in May. Others, holding even with the previous month, amounted to 47 percent, the highest number since November. The slide-off in production and the reversal of the trend to build up back orders, though of little weight statistically, are more important when considered in the light that May was looked to as a month of seasonal recovery and, while there has been some seasonal improvement, the improvement was more than offset by further business declines.

The majority opinion of purchasing agents reporting is that general business is still on the down side of the present cycle which started in November; that we are probably half way through this cycle. June and July production is expected to be adversely affected by industrial vacation periods and labor disturbances. The down trend is expected to continue through these months and level off through August and September, improving gradually during the last quarter. Inventories are being reduced rapidly. New orders are usually for a limited quantity and early shipment. This policy is expected to continue until inventories are worked down to the new lower operating requirements and prices show a definite trend to stabilize. In the current situation, purchasing agents are neither optimistic nor pessimistic but are carefully evaluating price, supply, and demand factors for each commodity.

Commodity Prices

The trend continued down in May, though not with the rapid pace of April. There is no sign of general price stabilization. Basic raw materials predominate in the price slide. Fabricated items have been slow to adjust prices to new lower raw material costs. Buyers believe the policy being pursued by many sellers, of offering token or a series of small cut-and-dried reductions, is not attracting much business. Opinion is strongly expressed that sellers should take a more realistic view of present business conditions and mark goods down to the lowest base consistent with the lower cost trends. Prices of a number of important commodities have not yet been reduced, but there are definite signs of weakness. Until more confidence in the price structure is established, purchasing agents will look for lower prices. Purchases of mass production items, normally priced on a bread-and-butter or overhead absorbing basis, can now be negotiated at lower prices where the seller can be assured of a continuing volume.

Inventories

Purchased material inventories continued the sharp drop recorded in April, 60 percent reporting declines. As lower production schedules are set, inventories are being consumed at a much faster rate than they are being replaced. Price uncertainty and increasingly greater availbility of most products, dictate the extremely cautious view now held. Turnover rate of purchased materials has dropped slightly, but this condition may correct itself in the next few months.

Buying Policy

The shortest-range commitment policy since the war was in effect in May. Sixty-two percent were in the "hand-to-mouth to thirty-day" category; 37 percent on a sixty- to ninety-day basis. Inventory reduction and suppliers' prompt delivery positions favor a continuance of this policy by purchasing agents.

Employment

More layoffs reported this month; more factories on shorter hours. Weeding out of inefficient employees continues. The white collar worker is now being affected. The seasonal pickup in agriculture and construction is slightly more than offset by industrial pay roll decreases, some due to strikes, mostly due to production cutbacks. The situation is not considered alarming at the present time, but the trend is down.

Specific Commodity Changes

For the second month the leaders in price declines were copper, lead, zinc, and

—*Continued on page 73*

Celanese Has Low-Priced Flaked Paraformaldehyde

The Celanese Corporation of America announced on May 25 the development of a new process for the first large-scale production of low-priced paraformaldehyde in flake form. It is being made at the company's Bishop, Tex., plant and is priced at 11 cents a pound, f.o.b. plant.

The paraformaldehyde will soon be made available in forms other than flake for special applications, the company has indicated.

The new process, which came out of the petroleum chemistry laboratory and research center at Clarkwood, Tex., is believed by the company to constitute a fresh approach in the search for a usable polymer of formaldehyde with low water concentration. The new paraformaldehyde is said to be more water soluble, less dusting in its flake form and to offer less variation in reactivity.

Of the 1949 production of formaldehyde, about 88 percent was consumed by the phenol, urea and melamine plastics industries in the manufacture of various types of thermosetting resins. Such resins produced from formaldehyde totaled about 350,000,000 pounds last year and represented an estimated one-third of the entire output of the plastics industries.

Polyethylene Resins Output To Be Boosted by Bakelite

Greatly increased facilities for the production of polyethylene resins have been put in operation by the Bakelite Corporation, New York. The new production facilities will more than double the amount of this plastic raw material that has been in extremely short supply since being made commercially available late in 1942. The new facilities are located at South Charleston, W. Va., and are operated by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, another unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

According to Bakelite, when the rated capacity of the new facilities is reached in the very near future, the production of polyethylene for the entire industry will reach approximately 50,000,000 pounds per year, as compared with about 15,000,000 pounds last year.

Cyanuric Chloride Being Made by Amer. Cyanamid

The new product department of American Cyanamid Company announces pilot plant production of cyanuric chloride. A recently issued thirty-page technical bulletin is available and covers details of physical and chemical characteristics, and uses of this product.

Cyanuric chloride has been used abroad for the preparation of dyestuffs and optical bleaching agents for whitening textiles. The product also offers possibilities for the syntheses of pharmaceuticals, high polymers, explosives, rubber chemicals, mothproofing agents, surface active agents, and plasticizers.

The bulletin will be sent to interested parties upon written request to the new product department, American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Oronite Elects Hughes Executive Vice-President

Oronite Chemical Company, chemical products subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, announces the election of T. G. Hughes as executive vice-president and B. W. Anthony as a director and secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Hughes, who went to work for Standard in 1926, has been with Oronite since its formation in 1943. Mr. Anthony is transferred from California Spray Chemical Corporation, another subsidiary, which he joined in 1943 as chief accountant. He subsequently was made a vice-president of the firm.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations announced during the period May 19 through May 25 by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $42,250,000, of which $22,659,000 was for purchase of materials in the United States. The new authorizations raised the total to date to $5,535,667,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—A decrease of $970,000 for oilseeds from Latin America.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$500,000 for fertilizer, $150,000 for soap, soap stock and fatty acids, $59,000 for soybean oil, $330,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, and $2,040,000 for petroleum, from the United States; $1,446,000 for petroleum and $300,000 for cocoa beans from Latin America.

To Bizone Germany — A decrease of $32,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, from the United States.

To Denmark—$1,945,000 for petroleum from Latin America and a decrease of

—*Continued on page 53*

Metals Disintegrating Adds Tulley to Staff

George H. Tulley has been appointed in charge of metal powder sales for the Metals Disintegrating Company, manufacturers of metal powders, pigments and abrasives, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Tulley has been manager of metal powder sales of the metals refining division of Glidden Company.

Jefferson Promotes Mitchell

Harry M. Mitchell has been named chief engineer for the Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, succeeding G. R. Wick, who has been appointed assistant to the production manager. Mr. Mitchell was formerly assistant chief engineer of the company.

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Nickel Output to Be Cut

Nickel production of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., will be reduced by 10 percent because of a decline in demand, it was announced last week. Effective June 1, the company will close down one furnace at its copper cliff smelter in Canada. It will also cut copper production, since the ore contains both metals.

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Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Aspirin, sodium.
Benzyl cellulose.
2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Ethylsulphochloride.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Methyl phenyl urethane.
Nitrocarbonic acid.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Primuline and dehydro-4-toluidin sulpho acids, mixed.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl-sodium benzoate.
Trichlorethyl phosphate.

Atlas Refutes Charges On Its Food Emulsifiers

Isaac Fogg, president of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., strongly denied on May 25 that his company was selling food emulsifiers and bread softeners to the food processing industry without determining whether they may prove harmful to man.

Mr. Fogg's statement was in answer to Rep Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin who demanded on May 9 a Congressional investigation of the use of chemical substitutes in food products on the ground that "practically all these synthetic substitutes for food have been put on the market with inadequate testing to show whether or not they may poison the consumer."

"I think is noteworthy," Mr. Fogg said, "that in five months of hearings on bread standards before the Food and Drug Administration no evidence has ever been presented that Atlas emulsifiers are injurious to public health. The company firmly believes that investigations carried on by Atlas and independent scientists to assure the safety of its food emulsifiers have rarely been equalled in that field of modern chemical research."

Research Centers Named

Mr. Fogg disclosed that long-term studies on Atlas emulsifiers have been carried on at the Massachusetts General hospital, the University of Maryland Medical School, the University of Virginia Medical School and other research institutions and laboratories and that the findings indicate clearly that all Atlas food emulsifiers have no toxic or other harmful effects on human beings and are entirely safe.

As a matter of policy, Mr. Fogg added, Atlas consulted FDA's department of pharmacology concerning the scope and types of virtually every major test they planned to make on its food emulsifiers. Complete reports on these studies have been filed with FDA, he said.

Mr. Fogg also hit at charges that Atlas emulsifiers are "ersatz" a German term which he defined as meaning imitation

—Continued on page 55

Perkins in State Dept.

George W. Perkins, former vice-president and a director of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs by President Truman. For the past few months, Mr. Perkins has been head of the Economic Cooperation Administration's industry division in Paris.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Acetic acid, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Caustic soda, solid, Recife, Brazil (DU-6, agency).
Chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-4, agency); (DU-5, agency).
Chromic acid, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Dyes, leather and textile, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Fertilizer, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-4, agency); (DU-5, agency).
Formic acid, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Lactic acid, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Lard, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (DU-3).
Medicinal specialties, Turin, Italy (DU-1).
Oilbearing seeds, including soybean, sesameseed, peanuts, linseed, copra, Milano, Italy (DU-8).
Oxalic acid, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Pharmaceutical products, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-4, agency).
Polystyrene, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-5, agency), Rosin, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-5, agency); Hamburg, Germany (DU-7).
Sodium hydrosulphite, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Synthetic Resins, Sao Paulo, Brazil (DU-5, agency).
Tall oil, Hamburg, Germany (DU-7).
Triethanolamine, Milano, Italy (DU-2).
Turpentine, Hamburg, Germany (DU-7).
Vegetable oils, crude and refined, Milano, Italy (DU-8).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers and dealers—Ecuador.
Hospitals—Ceylon.
Nonmetallic minerals importers and dealers—Cuba, Egypt.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, etc.—British Malaya.
Medicinal and toilet preparations importers, dealers—Western Germany, British Zone.

Tin Can Order M-81 To Be Eased by U.S.

The Department of Commerce has agreed to amend the tin can order M-81 to permit the use of heavier-weighted tin cans for packaging of medicinal products and also to extend the list of medicinals that may be packed in tin cans. Under the present restrictions of the order, cans for packing of medicinals are limited to ¼ pound electrolytic tinned cans. The amendment will increase this weight to ½ pound. The use of such cans are extended in the order to drugs and other dry fine medicinals which would cover about all the drugs in dosage forms.

Keeley Elected President Of Vanadium Corporation

William C. Keeley, who was elected executive vice-president of the U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, on May 2, was elected president and chief executive officer of the Vanadium Corporation of America at a meeting of Vanadium's directors on May 26. He succeeds E. D. Bransome, who was elected chairman of the board.

Before becoming associated with USI, Mr. Keeley was vice-president of the Air Reduction Corporation from 1936 to 1948 and chairman of its finance committee during the last year. He has resigned from USI and a spokesman for the latter firm stated that the post of executive vice-president will be left vacant for the time being.

Gulf Elects Three New Vice-Presidents

The Gulf Oil Company elected W. A. Berryman, Willard F. Jones and Thomas J. Sullivan vice-presidents of both the parent company and Gulf Refining Company at a meeting in Pittsburgh on May 25. At the same time the board named Bennar H. Barnes general manager of refineries.

Mr. Berryman is also assistant general manager of foreign marketing, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Mr. Jones, in addition to his new duties, has charge of Gulf marine operations with headquarters in New York, while Mr. Sullivan's duties include charge of manufacturing.

Cottonseed Products Association Reduces Mill Dues 20 Percent

Largely because of expectations of a large cotton crop, the National Cottonseed Products Association has reduced its mill membership dues from 5c. to 4c. per ton of seed crushed during the 1949-50 season. The action was taken May 24 in convention.

The association also accepted without special reference the opinion of its technical advisory committee that it should support the protest against the use of emulsifiers in bread.

James R. Gill, of the Southland Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie, Texas, was elected president of the association, succeeding Irvin Morgan, jr., of the Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Company, Farmville, N. C. Only four changes were made among the seventeen regional members of the board of directors.

The new president urged that the cot-

James R. Gill

tonseed oil millers strive to meet this year's special problems by being efficient crushers. Speculation, he said, was not their job.

Gratification because of the extent to which the industry had been able to weather the storms of the past year's economic readjustments was the characteristic note of the fifty-third annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association in French Lick, Ind., May 23 and 24. It was voiced by President Irving Morgan in his official address and reiterated by others in their reviewing of the year. The services of the association in that direction were properly evaluated by the convention in several ways.

The events of the year were not wholly unexpected, said T. H. Gregory, the executive vice-president, but they ran far out of the lines which could be foreseen a year ago. The substantial reductions in prices of oil and meal and other products caused some serious losses, he said; but those who, following sound business practices, brought their raw material in line with the products market and sold the products on a similar basis, withdrawing when the seed market got out of line, were able to come through with some margin of profit. He was critical of the unsound practices which, in the face of increasing competition in the edible oils field, neglected to keep up efforts for efficient operation, paid far too little attention to their relations with the suppliers of seed, failed in their activities to cultivate public trust, and fostered an inclination to look to government for assistance. He was particularly critical of the philosophy of dodging the risk of the responsibilities of free enterprise at government expense.

By vote of the convention, Mr. Gregory's report will be distributed to the members of the association immediately.

Mr. Morgan told of the movement to have the board of directors meet quarterly with a view of keeping in closer touch with affairs. He reported the work of the association in furtherance of the lifting of

—Continued on page 70

National Lead Personnel Transfers Involve 8 Men

Personnel shifts involving eight employees were announced last week by the National Lead Company, New York. Frank R. Milliken has been appointed an assistant manager of the company's titanium division, with headquarters in New York, and has been succeeded as plant manager of the MacIntyre development at Tahawus, N. Y., by George Wunder. Paul W. Allen becomes assistant plant manager.

George A. Savage has been appointed manager of the metal division of the National Lead Company of Massachusetts and Karl Fischer manager of the pigment division. Philip C. Muccilli has been named assistant production manager of the company to supervise operation of metal plants.

A company mining department has been established with Gloyd M. Wiles as manager and Allan R. Reiser as assistant manager. They are, respectively, manager and assistant manager of the firm's St. Louis Smelting and Refining Division.

Mr. Milliken joined the company in 1941 to aid in the planning of the MacIntyre project. In 1942 he was appointed assistant to the resident manager there and in January, 1948, he became plant manager. He is a member of the company's mining committee.

Mr. Wunder spent five years in the armed forces during World War II, and worked from 1946 to 1948 with the U. S.

—Continued on page 75

Grove Laboratories Buys F.W. Fitch Co.

Grove Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis has purchased the F. W. Fitch Company, Des Moines, Iowa, effective June 1, it was announced last Friday. Acquisition of Fitch makes Grove one of the country's largest independent drug and toiletry manufacturers. It is estimated that sales volume for the expanded Grove firm will now be in excess of $12,000,000 annually.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The movement for more economy in government spending is gaining momentum in Congress, although there are serious questions that can be raised over the wisdom of the house appropriations committee in reducing ECA appropriations 15 percent in this critical period of diplomatic negotiations in Paris.

While the senate has backtracked in its original plan to cut each of the appropriation bills 5 percent as they come along, this is largely a face-saving proposition for the senate appropriations committee, and before they become effective next July 1 there is a strong possibility that both houses will concur in a resolution to reduce each of the bills by some fixed percentage.

The senate committee on expenditures already has started hearings on a resolution directing the President to save 5 percent on all appropriations that will be available next July, and has called upon the Bureau of the Budget to submit testimony on the measure. Also, the senate rules committee is giving consideration to a proposal to lump all appropriations into a single omnibus bill so that Congress can keep better tab on income and outgo.

The economy movement is a bipartisan effort upon the part of the Republicans and Southern Democrats to meet the threat of a prospective $3,000,000,000 treasury deficit in 1950 which might necessitate raising taxes. While it originated in the senate, it is now also running strong in the house. This was made manifest by the cut in ECA funds and given emphasis by the action of the house the next day in killing a military pay raise bill that would have added $500,000,000 to the cost of the Army.

Tidelands Oil Stalemate

Congress and the Administration have reached a stalemate on the tidelands issue and the chances of any legislation this session that would settle the question of who owns title to the coastal lands beneath the low-water mark seem very remote.

For a time, there was much talk of a "compromise" being effected between the White House and the legislators demanding that title be vested in the states, but recent conversations between Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug have quashed any hopes that this might come about. The only thing Mr. Krug is willing to compromise on is the division of revenue from the tidelands between the states and the Federal government, and that is strictly a matter for Congress to decide.

It has been suggested that the states be given a voice in the administration of controls over tidelands by setting up an agency on which both the government and the states would be represented. Mr. Krug is against this. He would permit the states, if they are to participate at all, to serve only in an advisory capacity.

New Source of Chemicals

If and when the Columbia Valley Administration becomes a reality, the way will be opened for tapping of vast new sources of supplies for the chemical industry as well as new markets for the industry's products as the economic conditions of that area are lifted. Legislation to consolidate the work of the several government agencies in that area under a single administration has already been introduced in Congress and is now under study by committees.

Economic studies of the Columbia River Valley show that there are some 30,000,000 potential kilowatts of hydroelectricity in the Columbia River system of which only 2,000,000 have actually been harnessed. There are at least 8,000,000

—Continued on page 34

Buck Retires from du Pont; To Join Empire Chemical

Ralph D. Buck has retired from the Grasselli Chemical Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., after thirty-six years' service. He plans to become associated with the Empire Chemical Corporation, New York, of which George M. Dunning, jr., is president.

Mr. Buck started his career in the sales department of the General Chemical Company's Philadelphia office in 1904. In 1913 he joined the Grasselli Chemical Company in Philadelphia and when that company was merged with du Pont in 1928 he remained with the Grasselli Chemical Department where he eventually become assistant to the district sales manager.

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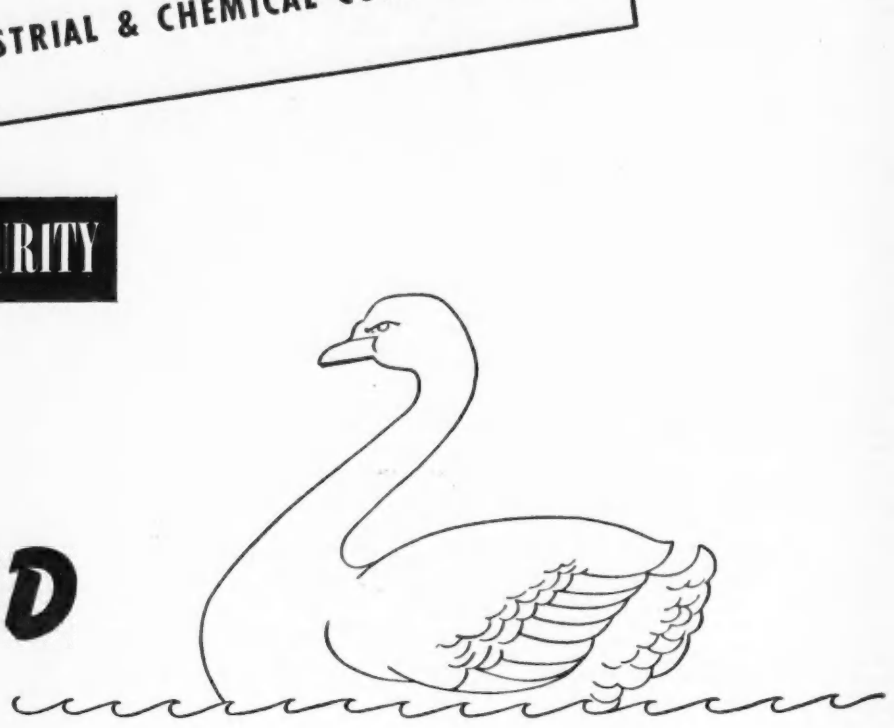

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Association Meetings

American Association for Advancement of Science, Vancouver, B. C., June 13-18.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.

American Chemical Society, Atlantic City, N. J., September 18-23.

American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.

American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual business meeting, New York, June 9.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Niagara hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, Spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, June 23; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, October 12-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 5-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.

Institute of Food Technologists, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., July 10-14.

International Congress of Biochemistry, Cambridge, England, August 19-25.

International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.

International Union of Chemistry, Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 6-10.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York, September 18-22.

National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.

National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Society of Chemical Industry, Manchester, England, July 11-15

Society of the Plastics Industry, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 26-27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 7-8; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.

Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

Gas Association Told 'Cheap Oxygen' a Fact

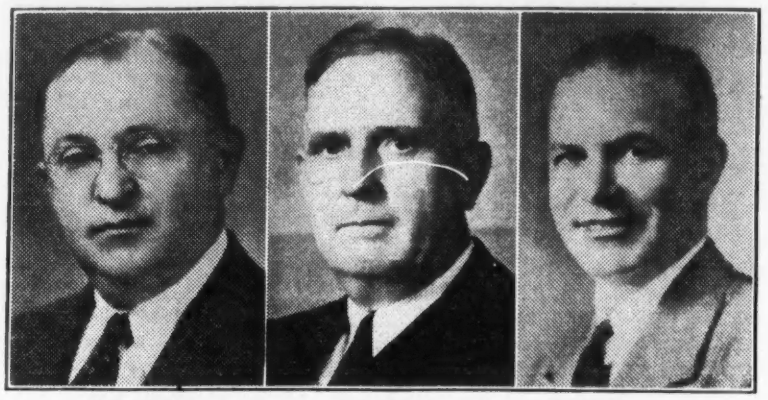
New production techniques has made "cheap oxygen" an established fact, C. C. Wright, chief of the division of fuel technology at Pennsylvania State College, told a joint production and chemical conference of the technical section of the American Gas Association, held last week at the New Yorker hotel, New York.

Reporting for a research committee of the association, Mr. Wright declared that large scale production of low purity, tonnage oxygen in amounts ranging between 250 and 500 tons a day, can be carried out to yield the gas for industrial purposes at a cost of between $4 and $5 a ton.

Drawing off average cost figures from the first data to be submitted by a sizable group of concerns now engaged in building plants to produce the 95 percent oxygen in large quantities was the means used by the committee in arriving at its findings.

Mathieson Chemical Shifts Sales Executives as E. E. Routh Retires

The Mathieson Chemical Corporation announced last week several changes in the executive staff of its sales department as a result of the retirement, effective June 1, of E. E. Routh, vice-president and director of sales. D. W. Drummond has been named vice-president and director of industrial chemical sales, and S. L. Nevins has been appointed vice-president and director of agricultural chemical sales.



S. L. Nevins E. E. Routh D. W. Drummond

Other appointments are as follows:—J. O. Logan becomes sales manager for industrial chemicals; R. J. Quinn, assistant sales manager for industrial chemicals; L. P. Thomas, southwestern sales manager for industrial chemicals, and J. S. Whittington, sales manager for agricultural chemicals. Mr. Thomas will be stationed in Houston, Tex., while the others will be in Baltimore when the company moves its offices to that city. OPD, (3/7/49.)

All heavy chemicals, including sulphuric acid, will be handled by the industrial chemical sales department. All agricultural chemicals which have been added to Mathieson's line as a result of the recent acquisitions of the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company and the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, will be under the direction of the agricultural chemical sales department.

Mr. Routh went to work in the Mathieson plant at Saltville, Va., in 1895, when he was eleven years old. He left to go to

—*Continued on page 39*

Trade Mark Association Reelects Werner President

William G. Werner, director of public relations for the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, was reelected president of the United States Trade Mark Association at its seventy-first annual meeting held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, last week. All other officers also were reelected.

One of the features of the meeting was an address by Joe E. Daniels, assistant United States Commissioner of Patents, in which he said that unless certain controversial provisions of the Lanham trade mark act create difficulties not now apparent, immediate administrative amendments were unnecessary.

Pointing out that the act contains provisions on which there are radical interpretive differences, Mr. Daniels stated that none has indicated that the law, as now worded, is unworkable from an administrative point of view.

Casper W. Ooms, former patents commissioner, told the meeting that the long list of proposed modifications to the Lanham act "merely nourishes its enemies and those who employ the uncertainties of the law to peddle state registration as a more effective expedient than registration under the Lanham act."

Donald B. Douglas, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, and chairman of the Brand Names Foundation, urged more effort to impress on the public mind the importance of trade marks in identifying established standards of quality.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Annual Outing June 17

The annual outing of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the North Jersey Country Club, Paterson, on June 17. A varied program of sports activities has been arranged, including the usual golf tournament.

SOCMA Program Set

The business meeting at the spring outing of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at Shawnee-on-Delaware June 7 to 9 will be held at 5:30 p. m. of the opening day. A meeting of the board will precede it at 4 o'clock. The golf tournament will be held on the second day, with the social hour and dinner that evening.

NACDS Meets April 11-14

The 1950 convention of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores will be held at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., on April 11 through 14.

SPI Elects Horace Gooch President; Honors Felbeck

Horace Gooch, jr., treasurer of the Worcester Moulded Plastics Company, Worcester, Mass., was elected president of the Society of the Plastics Industry at its annual conference held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on May 26 and 27.

Other officers elected at the meeting were as follows:—Chairman of the board, George H. Clark, The Formica Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, J. J. B. Fulenwider, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; secretary, William S. Perry, Franklin Plastics Division, Robinson Industries, Franklin, Pa., and treasurer, J. E. Gould, Detroit Macoid Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Directors Elected

Directors elected to serve for the next year in addition to the officers were:—L. C. MacLeod, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal; C. L. Cruver, jr., Cruver Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Herbert G. Pratt, American Cyanamid Company, Los Angeles; Alfred C. Manovill, Ideal Plastics Corporation, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.; E. B. Crawford, Auburn Button Works, Inc., Auburn, N. Y.; N. J. Rakas, National Automotive Fibres, Inc., Detroit; Monroe L. Dinell, Clover Box & Manufacturing Company, New York; F. J. Groten, Firestone Plastics Company, Pottstown, Pa.; E. R. Perry, Micarta Division, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Trafford, Pa.; F. W. McIntyre, sr., Reed-Prentice Corporation, Worcester; D. R. Siragusa, Molded Products Corporation, Chicago; John J. O'Connell, Consolidated Molded Products Corporation, Scranton, Pa.; A. W. Hanmer, jr., Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Spencer E. Palmer, Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., and Felix N. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company, Plastics Division, Springfield, Mass.

Hyatt Award to Felbeck

The John Wesley Hyatt Award for distinguished achievement in plastics was presented to Dr. George T. Felbeck, vice-president of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. He received the Hyatt gold medal and a $1,000 cash prize.

Dr. Felbeck received the award for the engineering developments leading to the large-scale manufacture of polyethylene resins and plastics. Through his work a plant was created during the war which supplied the United States Navy with the plastic vitally needed for the radar program. The Navy, in 1942, needed large quantities of polyethylene for its radar equipment. It was needed to keep radar operating under severe battlefield conditions.

Cosmetic Chemists Told Of AMA Committee Aims

The objectives of the committee on cosmetics of the American Medical Association were outlined by Dr. Austin Smith of the association at the semi-annual technical meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists held at the Biltmore hotel, New York on May 20.

Dr. Smith said the committee's aims were a study and classification of currently widely used cosmetics; a study of the claims made for these various preparations; the determination of the safety or harmfulness of cosmetic preparations; the preparation of an outline of cosmetics acceptable to the committee, and the preparation of a series of informative articles for the medical profession and the general public.

Already the committee is considering cosmetics with a view to determining their acceptability under committee rules, according to Dr. Smith. If they meet the rules, he added, the manufacturers will be entitled to the use of the cosmetic seal.

H. W. Zussman, vice-president of the Alrose Chemical Company, told the meeting that many surface active agents now rejected for shampoo use might be utilized if properly formulated or purified.

Adsorption Phenomenon

The drying and defatting effects of many surface active agents, he said, may be explained in terms of adsorption phenomenon and protein-surface active complex formation. Anionic agents adsorbed strongly on the skin at neutral and acid pH's may be removed by rinsing with dilute alkali.

He said that cationic agents adsorbed strongly at neutral or alkaline pH's may be removed by rinsing with dilute acid.

In either case, according to Mr. Zussman, the normal feel of the skin may be readily restored. Associated effects such as slow rinsing and harshening and matting of the hair are also explainable in terms of adsorption, he added.

Lawrence Flett, of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, stated that recent work on deodorants has been directed toward the prevention of odors by destroying causative organisms. He discussed in some detail the deodorant properties of nacconal and the methods of utilizing them.

Use of Nacconal

Nacconol serves as a deodorant, he said, because it can control organisms which develop odors and because it is a true deodorant, reducing and eliminating odors of substances which are mixed with it.

Mr. Flett declared that although these properties are valuable from the standpoint of cosmetic preparations, care must be taken in the perfuming of preparations containing such products. Every effort should be made to choose perfumes which are not deodorized by the nacconol, he said.

Anthony M. Schwartz, of Harris Research Laboratories, declared that in the theory of detergency great importance is attached to the nature of the substrate or material to be cleaned.

For the cosmetic chemist, he said, this material is the human hair and skin, "a highly complex, sensitive and constantly changing material." In spite of these difficulties which concern the dermatologist as well as the chemist, he said, an application of detergency theory to cosmetic problems would doubtless result in the more effective utilization of available detergents. He added that it might also

—*Continued on page 74*

DCAT Spring Luncheon Scheduled for June 23

John W. McPherrin, editor of the *American Druggist*, will be guest speaker at the spring luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held at the Astor hotel on June 23. His subject will be "Socialized Medicine As I Saw It in England." Luncheon will be at 12:30 p.m.

Merck Fellowships Awarded

The Merck Fellowship Board of the National Research Council has announced that ten fellowships have been awarded for the academic year, 1949-50. The fellowships are available under a $100,000 fund established in 1946 by Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J.

These awards have been given annually to provide special training and experience to young scientists who have demonstrated marked ability in research in chemical or biological science and wish to broaden their fields of investigational activity.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

May 27, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .12½ —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb 75 —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib, dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots kilo.24.50 —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
USP, 5 lb. bots. lb. .32 —
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½ —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .22¾- .23¼
double, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .25¾
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Cresylic, aom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., frt. equald., works gal. 1.11 - 1.16
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.19
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - 1.21
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - 1.24
tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.043
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. 13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys. c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —
Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½ —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70% steel dms. works lb. .15¾ .16¼
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ —
10 or less lb. .20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 .28½
60%, dms. lb. .25 .25½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530
Malcic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92½%, works lb. .92 .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½ .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresolinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ 15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.75 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.85 4.00
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots lb.15.15 -19.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. 92 95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen)
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	indust	industrial	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure			s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid		
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N	nitrogen	w. w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75% chys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .58
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .1140 -.1220
double dist., dms lb. .1240 -.1340
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14½- .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16¾- .17¾

Acid, succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, CP, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls. 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .34 - .36

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar, USP lb. 2.70 - 2.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., divd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34½- —
tanks, divd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .86
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., divd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.

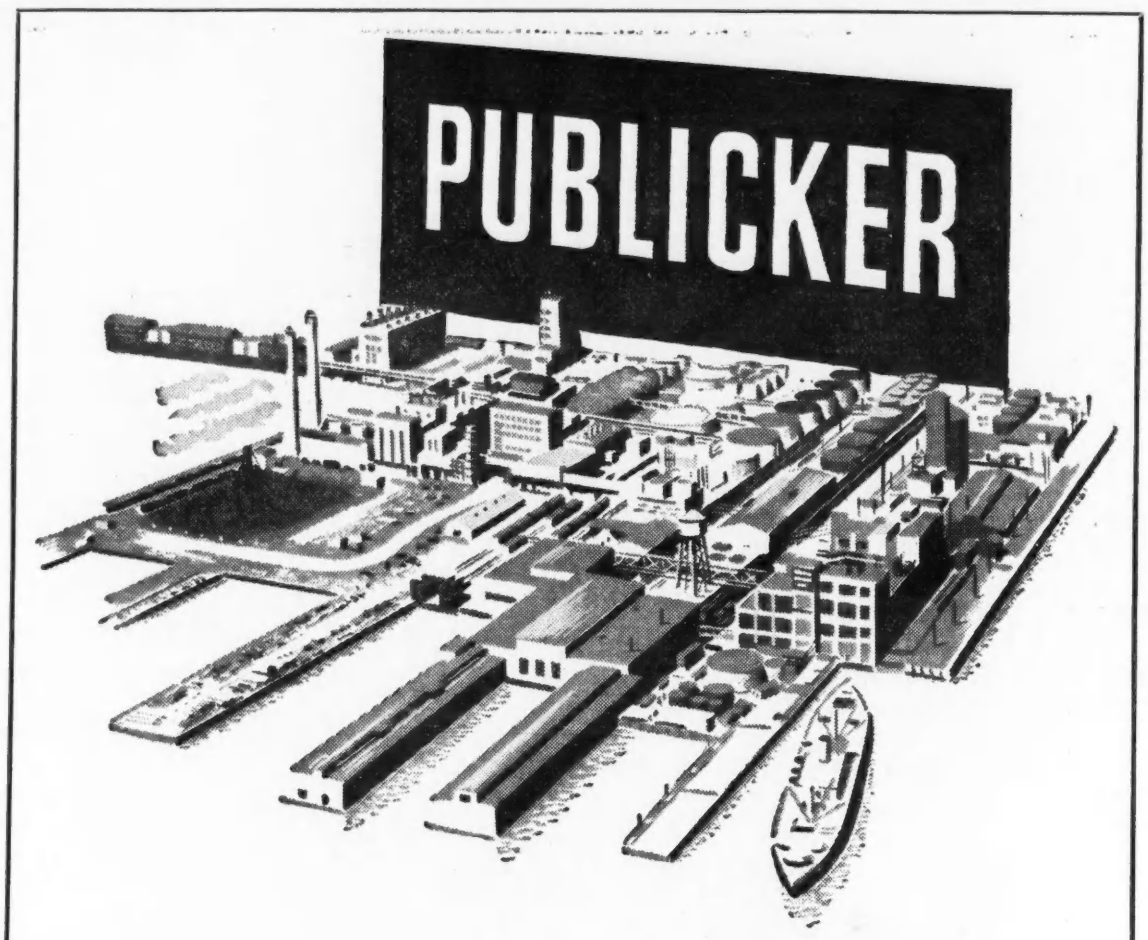
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .35½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41¼
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, divd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., divd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, divd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal. 17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal. 18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .35½- —
tanks, divd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .37 - —
tanks, divd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., divd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .38½- —
tanks, divd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, divd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .43
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. lb .37 - —



It's a Great Name in Chemicals

Publicker is big! It is the world's largest producer of Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols. Of equal importance, however, is Publicker's never-ending maintenance of *Quality* and *Service*. More and more critical buyers have turned to Publicker as a *dependable* source of supply for products of known purity and absolute uniformity.

Publicker Products Include

ETHYL ALCOHOL (All Grades)

ACETONE	**BUTYL ACETATE**	**PACO SOLVENT**
BUTYL ALCOHOL	**ETHYL ACETATE**	**THERMO ANTI-FREEZE**

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES INC.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • LOcust 4-1400

Cresylic Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.600.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼- .07¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .56
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, ens., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls. extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, salAmmoniac, salAmmoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .80 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .26¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 25%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis. 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens lb. .77 - 1.03
Anethol, com l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, ens., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .70 - .80
imported, bls lb. .93 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37

IMPORTANT MEMBER OF B COMPLEX • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic acid)

FOLIC ACID, an important member of the Vitamin B Complex, is now being used in increasing quantities in multi- and B complex vitamins. Folic Acid has a wide range of application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered to be dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Ltd., P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots.	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.22	.25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	6.10	6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo	140.00	150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	.90
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb	.13	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	.07
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines	ton.	88.00	—
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	ton.	79.00	—
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	59.00	—
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	52.50	—
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	49.50	—
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	35.50	—
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis	ton.	30.00	—
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.50	—
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	31.00	—
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	—
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	—
Blanjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾	.13
Steam-ref., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	23.00	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	13.50	15.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	10.35	12.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.40	—
10,000 units	vial.	.78	—
50,000 units	vial.	2.86	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb.	1.50	1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	.77
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.25½	.31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	.18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	.09⅛
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots	lb.	.35	.36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	35.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	—
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	—
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	—
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.85	1.10
Root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	.90
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	.55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.19	.25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¼	—
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Benzocaine, ctns	lb.	3.25	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.21	—
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.20	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq.	lb.	.20½	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
dms.	lb.	.60	.70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., ens., dms	lb.	.88	1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20½
high grade, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	3.45	4.00
Formate, ens	lb.	1.84	3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.55	2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb	1.80	2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb	1.85	2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	9.00
Berberine bisulphate, ens.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb	No stocks	
Sulphate, ens.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.28	.35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.21	.23½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	.24
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works.	lb	.75	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	1.75	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb	5.00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.73	.80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	—
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	—
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	—
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Biotin, cryst.	gram	12.50	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	—
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	—
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	—
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms	lb	4.70	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	2.80	—
Subgallate, NF, fib dms	lb	2.75	—
Subiodide, fib dms.	lb	4.90	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.30	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	3.80	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs., l.c.l. shipt. point	lb.	.17	.19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	14⅜	.22⅜
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.11¼	.117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09½	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	—
Black, carbon, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1125	.1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0678
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb	.12	.13
bark of root, bls.	lb	.32	.33
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.78	.82
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	108.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	—
N. Y. whse.	ton.	113.00	—
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	67.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

FORMIC ACID 90%
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
DINITROANILIN
SODIUM BICHROMATE
PARA-AMINOPHENOL
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS
METHANOL, Pure Synthetic
ANILIN OIL
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ACETONE, C.P.

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GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Blood, Dried—Calcium Cyanide

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .... lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis .... lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis .. lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis .. lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls .. lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis .. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .09 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago .... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E works ton.75.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works .... ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
Borax, tech., powd., 99½%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $4w per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works.lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works.lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works.lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works..lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works.... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .09
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .22
cut and sifted, bls..... lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .26
Butaquene, cyls., refy..... lb. .1y - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .03½ - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .20 - .30
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., cl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
tankwagons, same basis.lb. .14½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works .lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter),
Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 2.49 - 2.86
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more..lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures....lb. .65 - .66
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls .....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u. works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd...100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars..ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis.. ton.30.00 -59.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .80

A page from the Stauffer Catalog

NUMBER SIX IN A SERIES

SILICON TETRACHLORIDE

Other Names . . . . None.

Formula . . . . . $SiCl_4$.

Properties . . . . . Clear, colorless to pale yellow, heavy liquid. It fumes in moist air and the fumes are sharp and choking. Silicon Tetrachloride decomposes in water to form gelatinous silicic acid and hydrochloric acid. It is miscible in all proportions with carbon tetrachloride, tin tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride and the sulphur chlorides.
When not in contact with moisture, Silicon Tetrachloride is not corrosive to iron or steel, and steel tanks and drums may be used in storing and handling it.

Specific Gravity	1.48 @ 68°/60° F.
Weight per gallon	12.4 lbs. approx.
Boiling Point	57.6° C. (135.8° F.)
Melting Point	—70° C. (—94° F.)
Retractive Index	n_D = 1.412

Grades . . . . . Technical and C.P.

Analysis . . . . .

	Technical Grade	C.P. Grade
Silicon Tetrachloride	not less than 99.5%	not less than 99.8%
Free Chlorine	not more than 30 ppm	not more than 2 ppm
Titanium Chlorides, as Ti	not more than 50 ppm	not more than 10 ppm
Iron, as Fe	not more than 10 ppm	not more than 1 ppm
Distillation Range	2°C. from first drop to dryness	1.0°C. from first drop to dryness
Color	colorless, free from sediment	

Principal Uses . . . Silicon Tetrachloride reacts with alcohols to form organic orthosilicates or esters. Tetraethyl Silicate is an example found useful as a hydrolyzable material which deposits silica when applied in cements and paints for weatherproofing, and as a bonding agent in molding sands. Silicon Tetrachloride is a useful starting material for the synthesis of many compounds. Notable examples are the silicones, including new organo-silicon polymers of widely useful application as stable insulating resins, lubricants and heat transfer liquids. The methyl-chlorosilanes, intermediates for the methyl silicones, are interesting water-repellent materials, as are also the amino silanes.
Very pure silicon and silicon dioxide for special purposes, may be prepared from Silicon Tetrachloride. It is also a convenient source of hydrogen chloride when it is decomposed with water or steam; about 84% of its weight is available as HCl.

Packing . . . . .

	Net Weight Lbs.	Approx. Gross Weight
Bottles—1 gal. (boxed)	12	30
Drums—55 gal.	625	752
10 gal.	120	145
Tank Cars		

Shipping Regulations Corrosive Liquid—White Label.
(Express shipment limited to 1 quart in one pkge.)

Stocks . . . . . Niagara Falls, New York.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
DDT (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur (Specially processed for all industrial uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Trichloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2 4-D (Acid, Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer CHEMICAL CO. SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. · 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal. · 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
624 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. · Apopka, Fla. · N. Portland, Ore. · Houston 2, Tex. · Weslaco, Tex.

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 .82
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 —
Lactate, USP dms lb. .37 .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ .24¼
Pantothenate dextro jars gram .07½ —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton. 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton. 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
less, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 1.83
fine powd., dms lb. 1.97 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .43 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
smaller lots lb. .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .17¼- .17½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 - .11¼
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works lb. 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 3.25 Nom.
medium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 2.42 - 2.45
Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, buik, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb. 37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .20 Nom.
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .28 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb. .18 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .27 - .28
broken, bls lb. .27 - .27½
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls. lb. .09½- .10
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14 - .15
broken, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls lb. .34 - .35
thin, bls lb. .40 - .41

Cassia bark, Chinese, Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls lb. .14½- .15½
Buds, China, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 103.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns lb. 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .55 .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
futures, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 .40
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .51
regular black, ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .49
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 1.75 - —

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02½- .03¼
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton. 46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works. ton. 50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0495- —
tanks, works lb. .0375- .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1105 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1170- .1180

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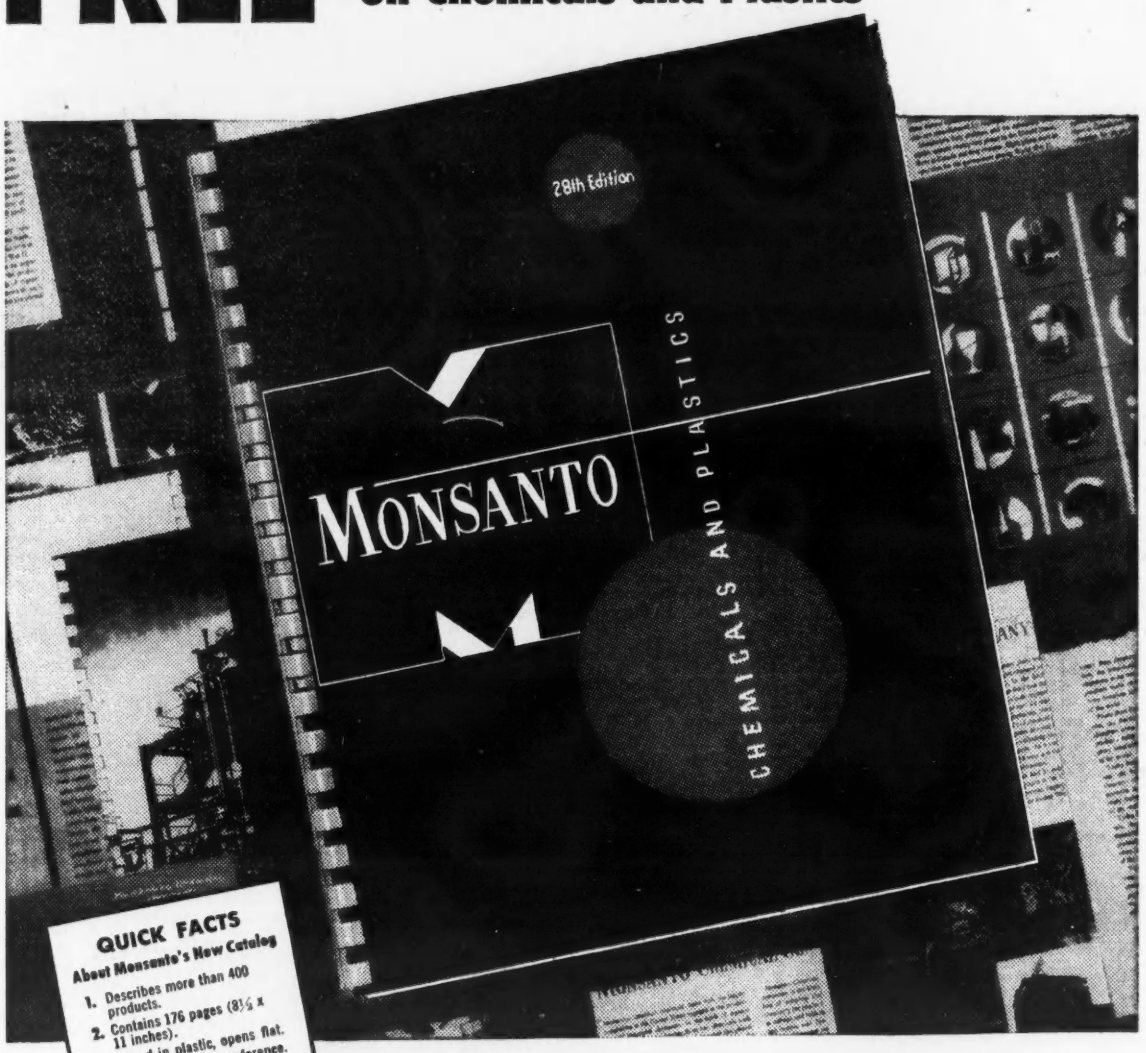

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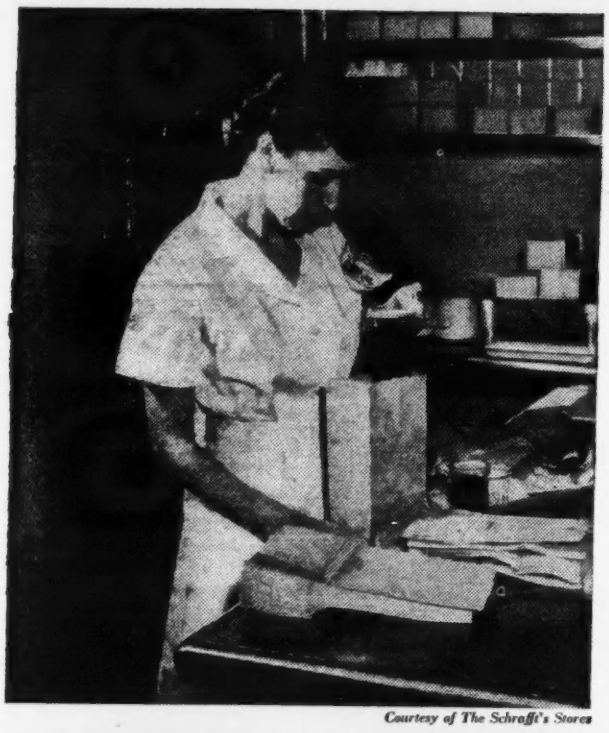
China Clay—Cyclohexylamine

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 50.00 -55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. 1.20 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, etns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, obls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 150-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs lb. .08 - .08½
8½% bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .45 - .50
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 4.70 - 5.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms. lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bls lb. .18 - .19
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.20 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 5.50 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .25 - .25½
futures lb. .24 - .24½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., etns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30* - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .66 - —
8% Co, dms lb. .66 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb .39 - .40
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .35 - .40
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls lb. .27½- —
crystals, bbls. lb. .18¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .48 - —
Copper gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .17½- .18
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24½- .27¼
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .29¾
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ton 175.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton 180.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .06 - .06¼
Italian, bgs lb. .05½ Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.68 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .16
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E. ton 55.50 -56.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½- —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, beacnwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1425- .148
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- .151
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1450- .1505
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .1535
tanks, same basis lb. .1375- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- .20
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .40 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .50 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .65
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seed, Persian, bgs lb. .22½- .23
futures, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12¼
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —

Life ...on the



Courtesy of The Schrafft's Stores

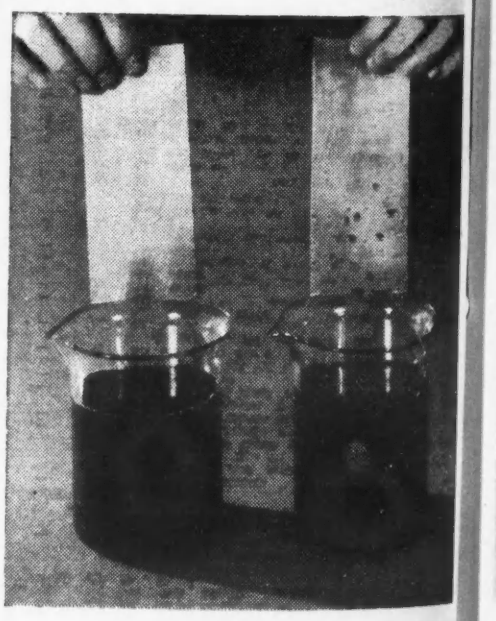
Courtesy Upton Electric Furnace Co.

CYANAMID'S LOW COST AEROCASE* Case-Hardening Compounds are the only case hardeners presently being used in ceramic pots (see above photo). They assure longer pot life. These compounds are equally efficient in steel pots. They can be used for neutral hardening; and metals can be quenched directly from AEROCASE compounds into low temperature nitrate baths for isothermal treatment.

WET-STRENGTH PAPER plays a vital role in many commercial outgoing lunch operations such as the one shown at the left.

Cyanamid's PAREZ* Resin 607 imparts dependable wet strength to literally hundreds of different types of paper, giving them a sturdiness and versatility usually found in much more costly materials. That's why toweling, blueprint stock, laundry tags, tea bags, frozen food wraps and countless varieties of pre-packaged food wraps are now being made of paper treated with PAREZ Resin 607. Crate and barrel liners, cartridge papers, decalcomanias, filter and glassine papers, saturating papers, maps, labels and innersole board—these illustrate just a few more of the many different uses for wet-strength papers in a wide variety of fields.

Paper manufacturers and converters have found PAREZ Resin 607 an important development because it enables them to reach ever-broadening markets with their wet-strength paper products.



METAL PARTS are rinsed in solution of Cyanamid's AEROSOL* OT Wetting Agent (beaker, left) to reduce spotting ordinarily caused by hard water (beaker, right). Cyanamid wetting agents are specially developed to accelerate and facilitate many chemical processes involving the use of water, oils and surface coatings. They increase spreading action, aid penetration, improve contact and thus aid adhesion, regulate characteristics of precipitates, and increase the reaction rates between immiscible liquids. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .30 - —

D

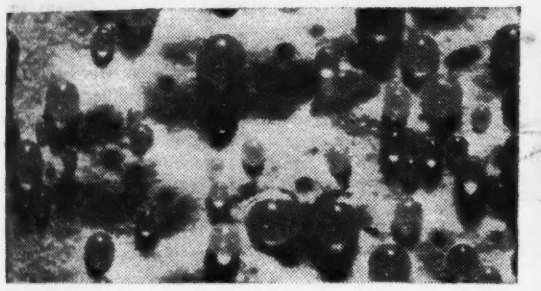
2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .83 .90
Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 .50
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .40 .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½ -
tump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 -
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49½ -
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works .... lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .34 .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .55 —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .34 .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works .... ton.34.25 —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10½ - .13
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls .... lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Canary, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Dextrin, corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.71 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, bgs ..... lb. .10½ - .10¾
Dextrose, USP, dms ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, oots ..... lb. 5.05 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..ton.50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton.62.00 - —
California ..... ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast .. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast ... lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .69½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .67½ - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .55½ - —

Cyclopropane—Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .56 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works ..... lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald., c.l lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., ... lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E .... lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - 27½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24½ - .26

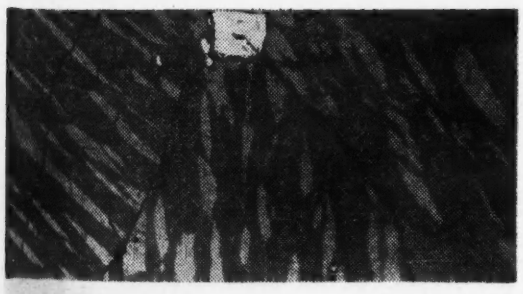
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .48 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..... lb 50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots .. kilo.260.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., oots ..... gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots ..... oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.25
Digiycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43½ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .93 1.00
smaller containers ..... lb. 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks ..... lb .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs ..... lb. .09½ - .10
dewhiskered, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .72½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., cl., works, basis 100% . lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% .... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l ..... lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald .. lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls ..... lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms ..... lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms ..... lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .41 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton.64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs ..... lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .... lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. ..... lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. ..... lb.33.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. ..... lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. ..... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. .... lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Chemical Newsfront

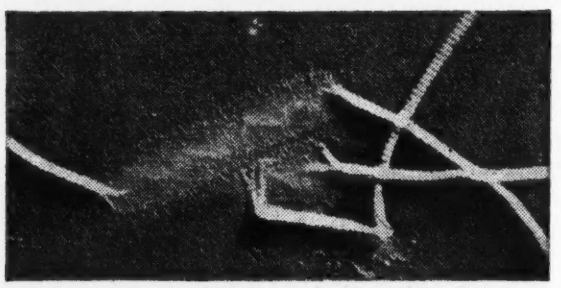


ARTIFICIALLY weathered traffic paint, showing reflectant glass beads still firmly imbedded in paint. A photomicrograph at 50X.

75% AQUEOUS SOLUTION of AEROSOL OT Wetting Agent; an oil-like liquid composed chiefly of fluid crystals. A photomicrograph at 500X.



POLISHED SURFACE of an ore, showing dilution of valuable ilmenite with hematite. A photomicrograph at 260X.



COLLOGEN FIBERS from cowhide after partial disintegration in warm water. An electron micrograph at 56,000X.

Reproduced here are three photomicrographs and one electron micrograph included in a series submitted by Cyanamid's Stamford Research Laboratories in a contest held by the American Society for Testing Materials. Eleven of a possible twenty awards were won by Cyanamid.

These photomicrographs are symbolic of Cyanamid's activities in mining chemicals, pigments and resins for paints, AEROSOL* Wetting Agents and leather chemicals.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE. If you would like further information on products mentioned, check off below and mail.

- ☐ PAREZ Resin 607
- ☐ AEROCASE Case-Hardening Compounds
- ☐ AEROSOL Wetting Agents
- ☐ Products and Services of American Cyanamid Company for Industry and Agriculture

Name .....
Company .....
Address .....
.....
O.P.D.R. 5-49

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Dyes, Coaltar, Certified Colors—Ethyl Nitrite

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20 70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

29 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.82	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.96	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.38	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysopheninе	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
561 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
682 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027 Alizarin Vi	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.55	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.32	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	54	—
Y, extra	lb.	58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.04	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.50	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher: tins, 10c. higher

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
tanners, bbls	lb.	06½	07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.25	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	46	47
select, bndls.	lb.	60	65
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.18	- .37
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anny drous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		60	70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	-56.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	-39.75
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	-61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.50	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.75	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	- .41
Butyrate, bots	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.03	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-3, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			

Announcing

CELANESE* Flake FORMALDEHYDE

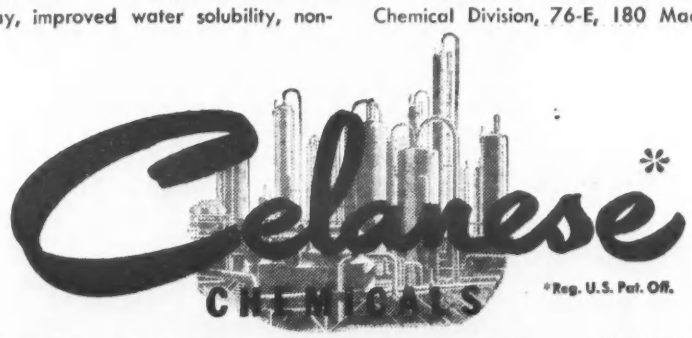
A general purpose paraformaldehyde in commercial quantities at half current market price

- ▶ **A new type of paraformaldehyde, suitable as a controlled source of formaldehyde for most industrial purposes.**
- ▶ **Cuts manufacturing costs by:**
  - **greatly reducing water removal**
  - **allowing larger reactor charge**
  - **providing greater reactivity**
- ▶ **Permits profitable manufacturing operations formerly too expensive with paraformaldehyde and impractical with formalin.**
- ▶ **Easier handling and storage . . . no special facilities needed.**

Celanese flake formaldehyde opens the way to new developments in the resin and organic synthesis fields. Its greater reactivity and absence of inhibitor allows easier combination with most resin forming chemicals, without undesirable side reactions. Other advantages include uniform reactivity and assay, improved water solubility, non-dusting form, no buffering salts. Other forms of paraformaldehyde will shortly be made available.

Write to Product Development Department for samples and further information.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division, 76-E, 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16



*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS

Ethyl oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylanilin, dms ..... lb. 60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ..... lb. 14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies .. lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- .25
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- .26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld lb. .15¾- 16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls ..... lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton 11.75 -12.50
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 18.00 -20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .09¾- .10½
French, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12½
futures, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- .10⅝
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area .. ton. 150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area. ton. 155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area .. ton. 142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .47
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines .. ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines .. net ton. 39 00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37 00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, works .. lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines .. ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ..... ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ..... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
Imp., bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks ..... lb. .22 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —

G

G salt, bbls ..... lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. ..... lb. .14 - 15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock. lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls ..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .1025- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks. gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .10 .11
Group 3, 74-76 octane, tanks, gal. .09675- .10
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .115 - .128
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .0525- —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works .. lb. 1.20 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .13 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 2.75
prime ..... lb. 2.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns ..... lb. 2.65 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .25½- .26
Cochin, bleached, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .38 Nom.
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .33
Rhattoon, bgs. ..... lb. .31 .32
Ginseng root, cs ..... lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest .. lb. .14½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .22½- —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —

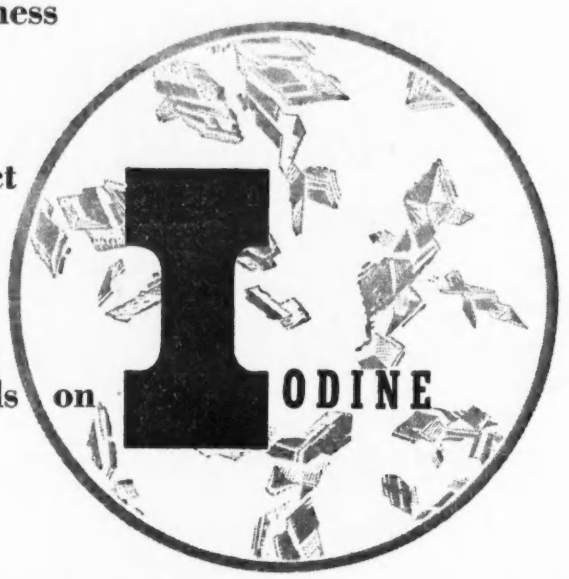
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.) same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .41

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soapylye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .18¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .23¾- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms ..... lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride acid-brown, bots .. oz. 22.00 -22 25
acid-yellow, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -20 25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs ..... lb. 40 41
Goldenseal root, bls ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
powd., bxs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, pnoto, bots oz. 13.50 -14 00
USP (X, bots ..... oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd. bgs., ex wnse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb .23 - —

The usefulness of every product in this list depends on



The uniform dependable purity of every one is typically

Mallinckrodt

Check the Mallinckrodt iodine compounds which are used in your products. Write to your nearest Mallinckrodt office for data and quotations.

Iodine Crude
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Crystals
Iodine U.S.P. Resublimed Granular
Iodine A.R.
Iodine Tincture Strong N.F.
Iodine Tincture U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Diluted U.S.P.
Acid Hydriodic Conc. Sp. Gr. 1.5
Acid Hydriodic Sp. Gr. 1.5 A.R.
Acid Iodic A.R.
Acid Iodic Anhydride A.R.
Ammonium Iodide N.F.
Ammonium Iodide A.R.
Arsenic Triiodide N.F.
Barium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide
Cadmium Iodide A.R.
Calcium Iodide
Collodion Photo Iodizer, White Label
Collodion Photo Iodizer, Orange Label
Ethyl Iodide A.R.
Ferrous Iodide
Ferrous Iodide Syrup N.F.
IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Iodide Mixture (for mineral feeds)
Iodoform N.F. Powder Heavy
Iodoform N.F. Powder Light
IOFLOW ® (for mineral feeds)
Iodophthalein Sodium U.S.P.
IOMAG ® (for mineral feeds)
ISO-IODEIKON ® for cholecystography
Lead Iodide N.F.
Lithium Iodide
Mercurous Iodide Yellow N.F.
Mercuric Iodide Red N.F.
Mercuric Iodide A.R.
Methyl Iodide A.R.
Potassium Iodate
Potassium Iodate A.R.
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Crystals
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Granular
Potassium Iodide U.S.P. Powder
Potassium Iodide A.R. Crystals
Potassium Iodide A.R. Granular
Potassium Iodide Neutral A.R.
Potassium Mercuric Iodide N.N.R.
Silver Iodide
Sodium Iodate
Sodium Iodate A.R.
Sodium Iodide U.S.P.
STABILIDE ® (for mineral feeds)
Strontium Iodide U.S.P.
Thymol Iodide N.F.
Zinc Iodide N.F.

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CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND
LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL
PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO
Uniform • Dependable • Purity

Grease—Hexamine

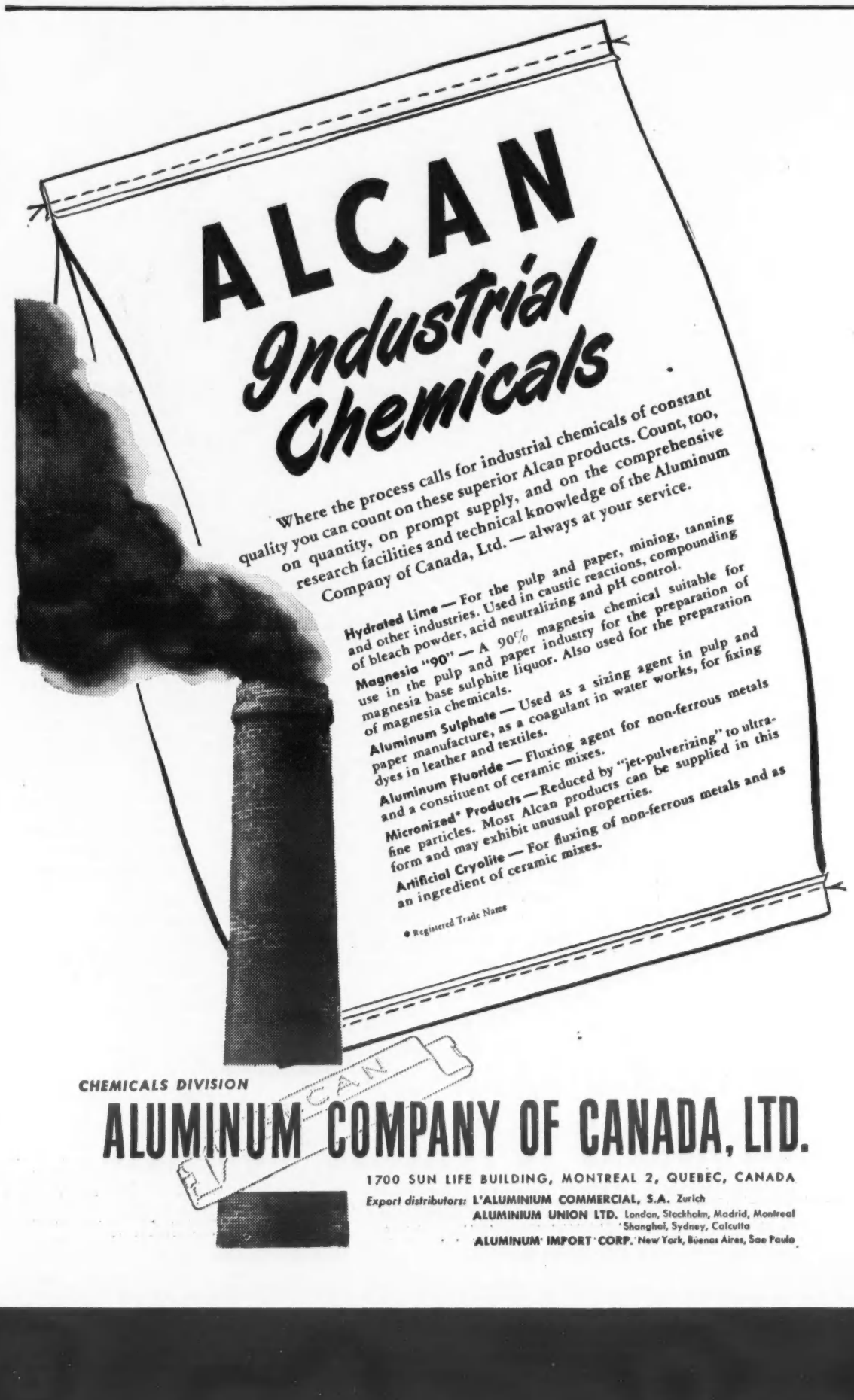
Grease, house, dlvd., loose ..... lb. .04⅞ Nom.
White, choice, loose ..... lb. .05¾ Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose ..... lb. .05⅛ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .38 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis . lb. .38¼ - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis . lb. .39¼ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .40¼ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis . lb. .40¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .40½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .43½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .45 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .46¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis . lb. .13¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis . lb. .14¼ - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 14-16%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¼ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15½ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis . lb. .15¾ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis . lb. .16½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis . lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis . lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis . lb. .19¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis . lb. .20¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis . lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis . lb. .25¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26½ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . lb. .29¼ - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 4.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. ...
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½ - .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs lb. .23½ - .25
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½ - .09
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11¾ - .13½
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½ - .20¼
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½ - .19¼
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .22 - .23
dust, bgs lb. .08½ - .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09½ - .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .12½ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, um-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - 17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - 17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .33 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .51 - .52
No. 2 lb. .47 - .48
No. 3 lb. .39 - .40
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½ - .32¼
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .80 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb .06 —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme., Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton. 9.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., ens lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .30 - .32
ground, bxs. lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs. lb. .37 - .39
white, whole, bls lb. .35 - .43
powder, bxs lb. .37 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. 45½ —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 44½ —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 41½ —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 40½ —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 38½ —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. 36½ —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. 34½ —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½ —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. 16 —
group 3, tanks gal. 12½ 13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls. 1,000-lb lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. 27½ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 28½ —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. 38½ —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 39½ —
Diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).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Industrial
Chemicals
Where the process calls for industrial chemicals of constant quality you can count on these superior Alcan products. Count, too, on quantity, on prompt supply, and on the comprehensive research facilities and technical knowledge of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. — always at your service.
Hydrated Lime — For the pulp and paper, mining, tanning and other industries. Used in caustic reactions, compounding of bleach powder, acid neutralizing and pH control.
Magnesia "90" — A 90% magnesia chemical suitable for use in the pulp and paper industry for the preparation of magnesia base sulphite liquor. Also used for the preparation of magnesia chemicals.
Aluminum Sulphate — Used as a sizing agent in pulp and paper manufacture, as a coagulant in water works, for fixing dyes in leather and textiles.
Aluminum Fluoride — Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes.
Micronized* Products — Reduced by "jet-pulverizing" to ultra-fine particles. Most Alcan products can be supplied in this form and may exhibit unusual properties.
Artificial Cryolite — For fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes.
* Registered Trade Name
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Shanghai, Sydney, Calcutta
ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. New York, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo

Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½ - .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos, kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.16.00 -18.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾ - .05
27½% cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½ - .19½
25%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks lb. .19¾ - —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. 74½ - 85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.60 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.39 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.25 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾ - .09¼
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½ - .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with al-loisoleucine, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 11¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.s. lb 24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .23 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .084 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .0923
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .085 - .08875
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0975- .11
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .12 - .12¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .33 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .08 - .02½
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .17 - .20
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, dms., lb. .23¾ - —
gran., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .24½ - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .27 - .31
gran., powd., dms lb. .27¾ - .31¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .38½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1185- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .29½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¾ - .16¼
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¾ - .22¼
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26½ - .27
Lead nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Oleate, bbls lb. .29½ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .38¼ - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 19% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¼ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1515- .1575
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .51¾ - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .25¼ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¼ - .14¾
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .22¼ - .22¾
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14½ - .17½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .18½
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

NEW CLOSE-CUT SOLVENTS SPEED PRODUCTION, CUT COSTS IN SCORES OF INDUSTRIES

Esso Hexane, Heptane and Octane Now Provide Boiling Ranges of 7°F. to 15°F.

Esso Standard Oil features three very narrow cut, commercially pure, aliphatic solvents, available at prices as attractive as those solvents with much wider boiling ranges.

Known as Esso Hexane, Esso Heptane and Esso Octane, these three new solvents have boiling ranges spreading over 7°F. to 15°F....with initial boiling points of 154°F., 205°F., and 225°F., respectively. In addition to their narrow boiling ranges, these new solvents show +25 Saybolt color, pass doctor and corrosion tests and are of such high purity as to be accepted as commercially pure hydrocarbons. The new Esso Solvents offer manufacturers a uniform drying rate, less solvent retention, and less residual odor than solvents with wider boiling ranges.

Boon to Seed Oil, Rubber and Textile Manufacturers

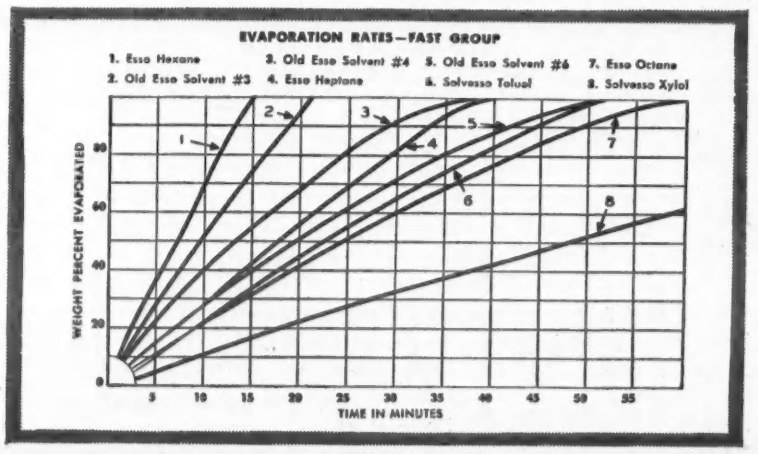
Because it is a selective solvent for vegetable oils, Esso Hexane is gaining wide acceptance in soybean and cotton seed mills using the solvent extraction method. It is also proving highly economical, both because of its low initial cost and because its high normal hexane content permits re-use indefinitely without deterioration.

Manufacturers of rubber goods find the new close-cut Esso Solvents desirable in the manufacture of rubber gloves and other products requiring a fast-drying rate. In the textile industry these fast-drying naphthas are more desirable than many other solvents in dissolving rubber to make the cement used as proofing. In using the new products, makers of print goods find that designs come out clean and sharp, and dry almost as quickly as the goods leave the printing rolls.

Manufacturers of rubber shoes, bathing caps and similar products now have a wide choice of Esso Solvents for use in coatings.

Esso Solvents Available in Wide Range of Evaporation Rates

The new and improved Esso Solvents described above and other solvents in the Esso line enable you to select the product with the precise characteristics you require. For further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Petroleum Solvents, write or call our office nearest you and our technical men will be glad to assist you.



These curves illustrate the improved evaporation rates at room temperature of Esso Hexane, Esso Heptane and Esso Octane over a number of other solvents.

EVAPORATION RATES IMPROVED ON ESSO VM & P NAPHTHA

Esso VM & P Naphtha has been reduced to a 45°F. range, with a 245°F. initial boiling point and a 290°F. dry point. The net result of this narrower range means reduced evaporation loss in storage and speedier processing through elimination of slow-drying residues. Improved Esso VM&P Naphtha is proving of great benefit to manufacturers of traffic paints, rotogravure and textile printing inks, and to tanners who use it in degreasing leather.

ESSO PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Sold in Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., Conn., N.Y., Pa., N.J., Del., Md., D.C., Va., W.Va., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass. New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md. Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Pa.

Lecithin—Nitrogenous Sewage Sludge

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 52.00 -54.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
leaves, NF lb. .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49⅛
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .70 - .71
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. .90 - .91
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .78 - .80
West Indian, bls lb. .72 - .75
broken, bls. lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .11¾- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works. lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - .42
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12⅛
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, orks ton. 77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. and tp. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .17½- .18
French, bls lb. .34 - .34½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 10.25 -10.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.20 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylpnenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - .—
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l frt. alld gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Testerone, USP, 100 gms gm 3.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .34¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - .35¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .06 - .06¼
New Orleans gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 -13.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 Nom.
Danish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12¼- .12¾
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .05¼- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- .05½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 -62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06⅜- —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07⅛
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07⅛- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.60 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -127.10
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .00

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .39
futures, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
West Indian, bgs lb. .34 - .35
futures lb. .33 - .34
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies sibirica, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.85 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .75 - .95
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .72 - 1.05
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, tech. (see Oil, persic).
USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .20 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.60
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, X, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .50
dms. lb. .30 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.55
rectified, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.40
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
tankcars lb. .19½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .21¾- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
tanks lb. .20¾- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
tanks lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.85
tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .55
dms. lb. .35 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb. 14.50 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .75 - 1.05
Java type, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .17 - —
Pac. coast lb. .15½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, cms lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb. 31.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11½- .11¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .14 - .14¼
dms., New York lb. .16¾- .17
Costus, bots. oz. .30 00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .10¾- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .16½- .17
tankcars lb. .14⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 7.35 - 8.60
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .75 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .65 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26 - .32
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .33 - .40
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .33 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .43 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .46 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 11.00 -12.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 12.50 -13.50
Grapefruit lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10¾- .11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .11¾- .12¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.05
Lemon, USP, Calif. cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Messina lb. 2.75 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 9.50
terpeneless, bot lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l lb. .2880- .29
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .30
tankcars lb. .2760- .2780
tankwagon lb. .2790- .2810
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 19-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .283 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .34
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12⅛
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 5.35
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .11 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms lb. .18 - .18½

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .29 - .30
20°, dms lb. .28 - —
30°, dms lb. .24 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.95 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .46 - .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .17 - .19
Oleo, oil, extra, tres lb. .12½- —
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms gal. 3.75 - —
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Moroccan, tms. same basis gal. 3.75 - 3.85
foots, dms lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .50 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .80 - 1.25
Calif., cns lb. .68 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.25 - 3.75
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .19 - .19¼
tankcars No stocks.

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Oil, Palmarosa—Oxyquinolin Sulphate

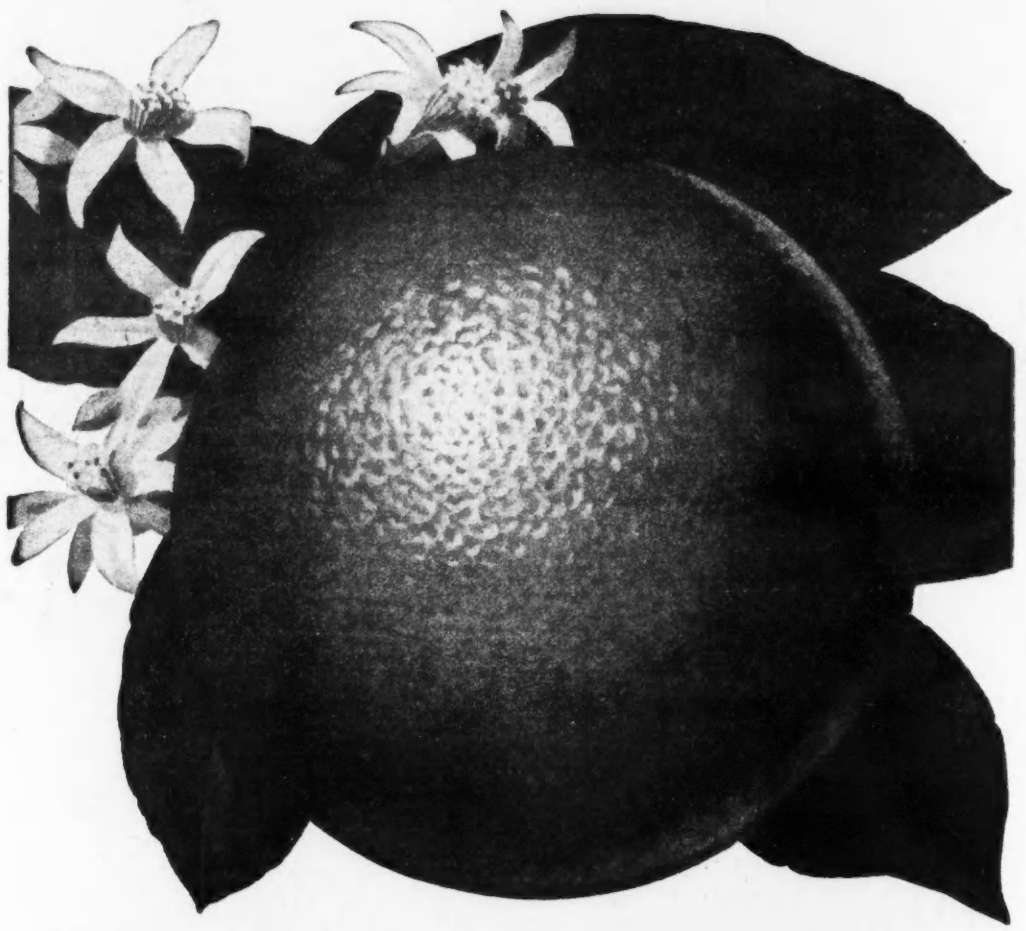
Oil, palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¼- .12½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15¾- —
drums lb. .17½- .18
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.60 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Persic, USP, dms lb. .44 - .56
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Oil, putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks lb. .11¼- —
saponified, dms. lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .15 - .16
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Rose, natural, Hungarian, cop- pers oz. 25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 13.75 -16.60
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1360- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1560- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .11 - —
Sassafras, artificial (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 19.00 -19.25
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1480- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- .1560
tanks lb. .1360- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1360- —
l.c.l. lb. .1415- .1455
tanks lb. .1240- —
edible, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .13¼- .13½
drums lb. .14¾- .15
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .1770- —
drums lb. .1870- .1920
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .16½- —
drums lb. .17½- .18
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 -
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .10 - .10¼
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Oil, tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .20 - .20¼
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .35 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian, cns lb. 11.10 -13.50
Java, cns lb. 10.40 -15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56¼
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56¼
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56¼
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .68½- .72½
190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 8.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Madagascar, bots lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb .15 - .16
tankcars lb. .13¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .10 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .44 - —
Orange, Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. 14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .22 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms., frt. equald, c.l lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23½-.24 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .24 .24 7/20
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½-.23 1/20
l.c.l., works lb. .23 .23 7/20
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 1/10- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - .77
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - .98
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .48 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. 15½- 4.00
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 -
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.10 - 5.25



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Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	2.75	3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.34	.35
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.26	.42
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.65
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.47	—
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots works	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.12½	.14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0690-	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0710-	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0730-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0735-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0760-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l. ref'y.	lb.	.08	—

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 95%, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.39	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	—
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.55	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	.63
Pareira brava root, whole, ogs.	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	.40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	55.00	56.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.03	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots			
100,000 units.		.05½	.06¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.12½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15	—
500,000 units	vl.	.34½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.62	—
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.14½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.22	—
500,000 units	vl.	.44½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.82	—
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.06¼	.07¼
procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units lots. 100,000 units.		.07	.07¾
Sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.14¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.22½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.45¾	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.84½	—
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.07	.07¾
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.10½	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.87	.87½
May ship't, bgs	lb.	.87	.87½
June-July ship't, bgs	lb.	.86	.88
Red, Carolina, futures, bgs	lb.	.40	.42
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.65	.65½
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	18	Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
Niger, capsicum, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.65	.66
White, bgs	lb.	1.42	1.45
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.65
imported, bls.	lb.	.95	1.05
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret, dms., c.l	lb.	.04⅞	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l	lb.	.05½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅞	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	—
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07⅛	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.06⅝	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅞	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.43	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	2.75
Montana	bbl.	1.97	2.773
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.40	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.73	3.40
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95

Pancreas Substance—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.97	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery.	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.15	2.25
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.20	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.80	—
Boston	bbl.	1.85	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	1.75	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.70	—
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.80	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.80	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.80	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.85	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.825	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.70	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.09	.0925

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.07125-	—
No. 3	gal.	.0675-	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.075	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.075	.0823
No. 1, straw	gal.	.075	.0825
No. 2, straw	gal.	.065	.085
range	gal.	.075	.0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.095	.1075
No. 2	gal.	.09	.1025
No. 3	gal.	.09	.0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
235 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	—
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.11125-	.12125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—

You just can't keep a customer's nose out of your business—because the sense of smell is a basic and important influence in his preferences for one product against another.

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

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If these products smell better—They'll sell better.

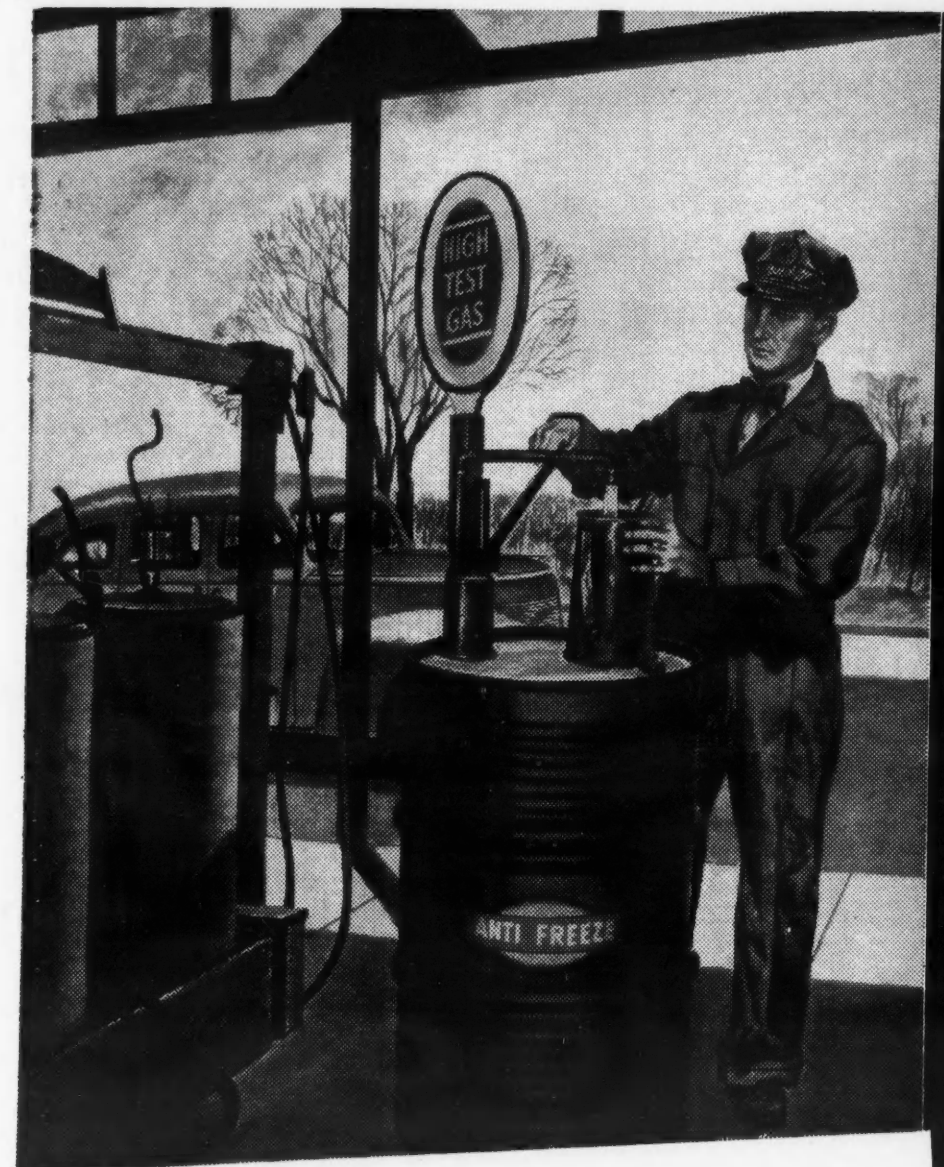
PLASTICS • LEATHERS
TEXTILES • PAINTS
INKS • PAPER
RUBBER ITEMS

Petroleum, Mineral Spirits—Potash, Caustic

Petroleum, mineral spirits, Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .10625
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .125 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery-tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38°C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery gal. .20 - .21½
25-26°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24

Petroleum naphtha, high flash, 270-370 b.r., 78-81°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49°C, m.ap., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - .27
240-410 b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
36°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
240-440 b.r., 32°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 — —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 — —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- .11625
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .202 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —

Petroleum solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .09875- .11125
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .196 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .171⅝- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - .12¼



Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

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In transit and storage of your products J&L Steel Barrels and Drums will protect from loss or contamination. They also provide an opportunity to identify and advertise your products through attractive designs, both painted and lithographed.

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A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
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PLANTS:
BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - .12½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 - 37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 67½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 5.07
commercial, 4gs., works lb. 1.75 —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 - 15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.85 —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.25 —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.35 —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.35 —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 .36
tins, export lb. .34 .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Phthalic anhydride prices on Pacific Coast same as above.
Picbi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23¼
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. 43½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 - 37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .06 - .06¼
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 - 75.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .14 - .16
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34 - .43
special colors, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .50
water-clear, dms., 50,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
30,000 lbs. to 49,999 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
bg. prices ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Turkish, bgs., futures lb. .13½- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —

Potash caustic, liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - .33
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .53 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glutonate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. ln. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. 45½ —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% works ton.32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .43 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .50 - .53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .27
Berries, bgs lb. .55 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .54 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
smaller lots lb. 4.40 - 5.25
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .02¾- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propylaldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12¼- —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same oasis lb .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo.55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .25 - .26
blonde, bgs lb. .21 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .65

Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 9.00 10.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.95 - 7.50
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.85 - 7.40
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.10.35 11.25
regular base, dms., works, gal.10.25 -11.15
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .30 - .35
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .40 - .50
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .53 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .16
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid bxs lb. .28 —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.81.00 -85.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V, cryst., cns oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs, oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. lb. .91 - —

NEW LOWER PRICES

SANTICIZER 141
SANTICIZER 160

primary vinyl plasticizers

New lower prices now are in effect for Santicizer 141 and Santicizer 160, two Monsanto Plasticizers that improve products made of vinyls. The Santicizers, used separately or in combination, add numerous desirable qualities to films, sheetings, extrusions, protective coatings and floor tiles.

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advantages of SANTICIZER 141

Excellent processing action
Low-temperature flexibility
Flame resistance
Light stability, resistance to embrittlement
Low volatility
Non-toxicity

advantages of SANTICIZER 160

Low cost
Excellent processing action
High tensile and tear strength
Low burning rate
Oil and abrasion resistance
Heat and light stability

advantages of 141 and 160 blends

Mixtures yield formulations with:
Economic advantages
Excellent processing characteristics
Good light and heat stability
Excellent outdoor weathering properties
Good low-temperature flexibility
Flame resistance
Good "hand" and drape

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Please send me full information on ( ) Santicizer 141, ( ) Santicizer 160.
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Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Quinine Hypophosphite—Skunk Cabbage Root

Quinine hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

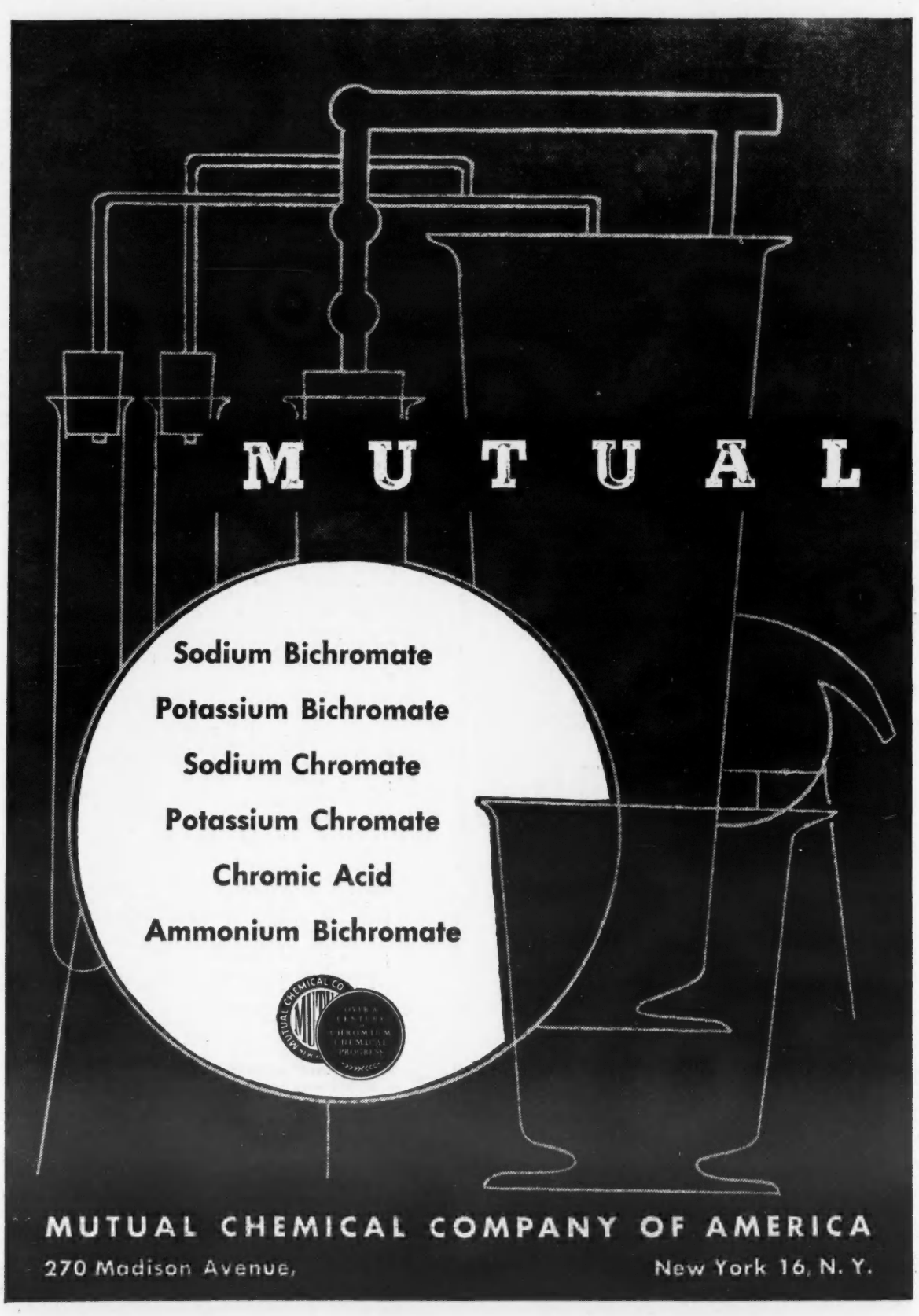
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
Red, cadmium, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Red, metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cans lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhantany root, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .80 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .85 - 1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.98 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.08 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .07½- .12
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .07½- .13
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .08 - .13½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .30 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 - .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, Cyprus, bls lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .22½- .23
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
Saligenin, cans., works lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 24.00 - 26.00
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 190.00 - 200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27½- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .12½- .13
hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .25 - .26
Salvadorean lb. .14 - .15
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .73½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .76 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .67 - .68
No. 2, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .59 - .60
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .65⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .65⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .65⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .75 - .80
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40



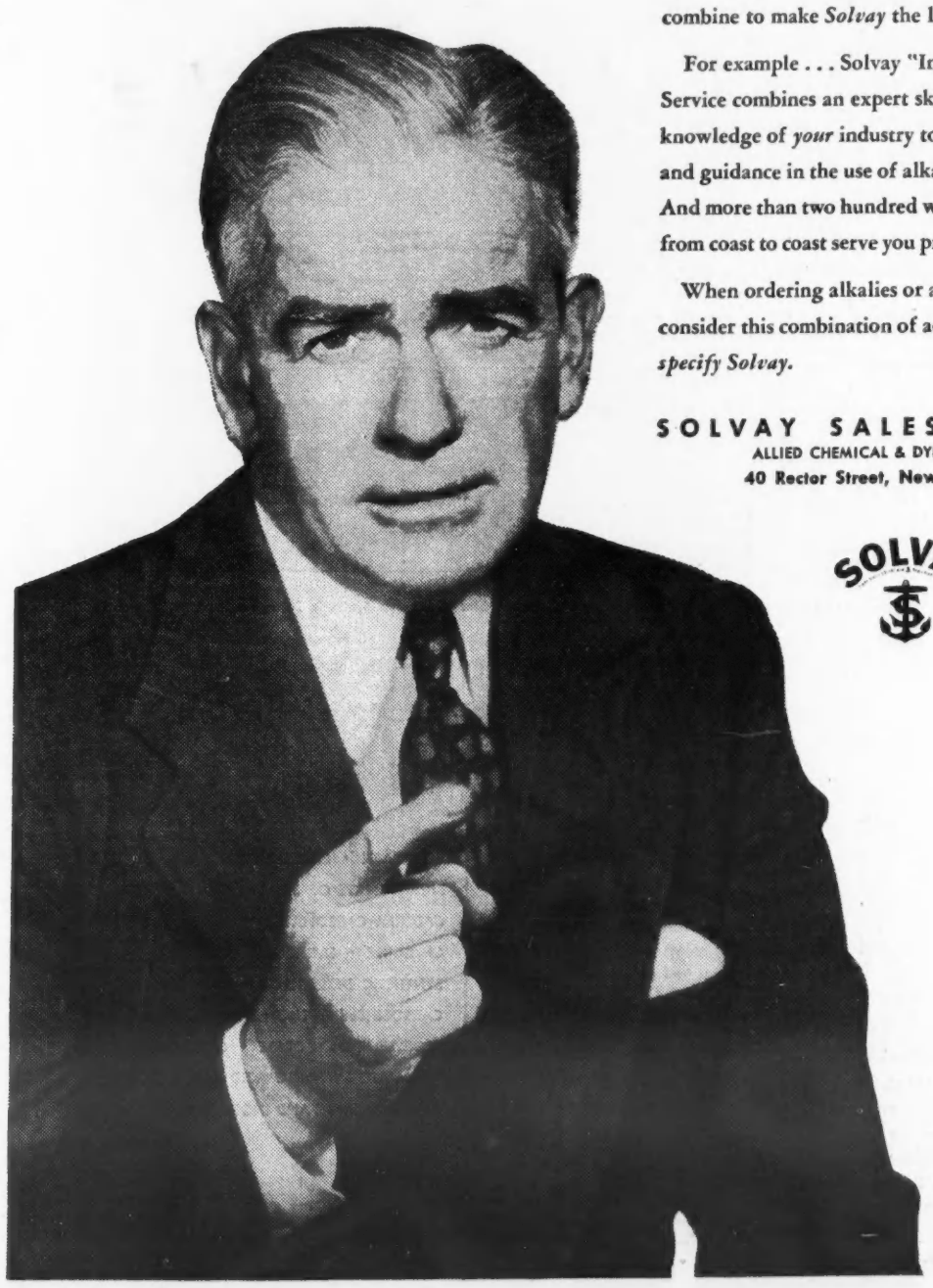
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
i.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .33 .40
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Soapbark, bls .....lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis.....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ...lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works.100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
75%, dealers, dms., works..lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .10⅝
Sodium nichromate, in bbls., ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. .....lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11¾- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
dms. .....lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works .. lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 98%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. ....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms..lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area.. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .57 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - .63
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.46.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.wise ton.54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis . ton 51.00 - —
USP, dms .....lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis . 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .....lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22½- .24½
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. .....lb. .36 - .37

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.12.05 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs .....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms .....lb. .57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bbls., l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 .. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .. 100 lbs. 5.40 5.63
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 1.35
tanks works .....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 2.15
tanks, works .....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .58 - .63
Stearate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .51 - .56

"Why You Should Specify SOLVAY"



Chemicals are not bought on the basis of price and specifications alone. Other factors must be considered . . . plant facilities, plant locations, length of experience, Technical Service, convenience of warehouse locations for prompt and economical delivery. All these combine to make *Solvay* the logical choice for alkalies.

For example . . . Solvay "Industry-Wise" Technical Service combines an expert skill in alkalies with an intimate knowledge of *your* industry to offer invaluable counsel and guidance in the use of alkalies and associated chemicals. And more than two hundred warehouses and stock points from coast to coast serve you promptly and economically.

When ordering alkalies or associated chemicals, consider this combination of advantages and you, too, will *specify Solvay.*

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Nytron
Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Methanol
Ammonium Chloride
Formaldehyde

Sodium Sulphanilate—Tarragon Leaves

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .20½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, BAKE, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .20 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.00 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, lots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .24 - .24½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.61.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l lb. .0580- .0613
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .07¼
Rice, bgs lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0608- .0615

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton.35.00 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
fancy, loose, dlvd lb. .06 - —
special loose, dlvd lb. .05½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .07½- .08
50%, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Tamarinds, bbls lb. .14 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .10½- .11
medium grades, bgs lb. .09½- .09¾
low, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .38 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .45 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docs U. S. ports long ton No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .85 - .95

Made to meet the most exacting performance tests

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WYANDOTTE KREELON—*the white, uniform detergent and wetting agent*

If you produce cleaning compounds or other products that call for an effective synthetic organic detergent, you'll find the answer in *Wyandotte Kreelon**. Or if some operation in your plant requires an unusual amount of time and labor in the wetting-out process, chances are that Kreelon can help you do a *better job, faster.*

This versatile chemical, broadly classified as a surface-active agent, is designed to meet rigid performance specifications. Initial production of Kreelon was delayed for months until the product's color, chemical analysis and performance measured up to the highest standards. Controlled production maintains these standards.

The three grades of Kreelon produced range from *white* to *light cream* in color and have only a faint characteristic odor. Equally important is the fact that they retain their wetting, sudsing and cleansing properties in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions — in hard or soft waters.

Wyandotte Kreelon is readily available and economically priced. Complete information on its properties and suggested uses will be furnished at your request. In addition, our experienced technical staff stands ready to assist you in solving many detergency problems. *Registered trade-mark

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Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • CHLOROETHERS
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 .95
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .35 - .60
Terp'nglycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .63 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .55 .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testerone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 6.00 —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb .21½ .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 —
Pyrophosphate, cns., dms., works. lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 51½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
tanks lb. .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 5.25 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.15 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams kilo 160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms lb. .88 - .89
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .98 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. tb. .60 .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 —
smaller pkgs., works lb. 40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 2.40 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toludin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .21½ - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .20¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .23½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .23½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .21½ - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .20½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .24½ - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .22 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .20½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. lb. .85 - .90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .38½ - .43
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. lb .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ - —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½ - —
Zone 4 lb. .11½ - —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ¼c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 36½ .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 .36
smaller containers lb. .39 .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 19 —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l. works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - .39
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175 —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 —
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).

Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd. 99.9%, dms works lb 4.75 —
Oxide, kgs., works lb 2.85 —
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Haitian lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 .53
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots., gram 1.15 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton 94.00 - —
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton 103.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton 98.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton 107.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton 123.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .42
Indian, bls lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 90.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 —
tech., dms. works lb. 1.20 —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.00
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Solvent . . . Versatile Intermediate . . . Heat Transfer Fluid

All These in *HOOKER MONOCHLOROBENZENE*

Hooker Monochlorobenzene is serving chemists in many different ways:

1. As a good general solvent, it is especially helpful in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers and their removers.
2. As an insecticidal intermediate, it is used in the preparation of DDT and other insecticides.
3. As a dyestuff intermediate, it is used in the preparation of sulfur black and brown dyes.
4. As a chemical intermediate, it is used in the manufacture of many organic synthetics, such as picric acid, phenol, dinitrochlorobenzene, drugs and perfumes.
5. As a heat transfer fluid—for condensing vapor systems where glass enameled jackets cannot stand high steam pressure, monochlorobenzene can be used in the range from its boiling point (130°C) up to about 190°C.

Hooker Monochlorobenzene is a clear colorless liquid of high purity. It is a carefully distilled material and after drying with calcium chloride, will distill within 1°C. For more complete physical and chemical information send on your business letterhead for Technical Data Sheet No. 703B.

HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS
3-NITRO-4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE
$C_6H_3CF_3$[3-NO_2,4-Cl]

Molecular Weight	225.56
Freezing Point	—7.5°C
Boiling Point	222°C
Specific Gravity 15.5°/15.5°C	1.542
Refractive Index n20/D	1.491

To its growing list of organic fluorides, Hooker now adds 3-Nitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride. It is a thin yellow oily liquid. Indications are that 3-Nitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is a valuable addition to the group of chemical intermediates. It is subject to further ring substitution in the number 5 position. The nitro group may be reduced in alkaline media. The chlorine atom is very stable and unlike other benzotrifluoride compounds, hydrolysis results in attack on the CF_3 group.

Patent literature discloses a variety of applications for nitrochlorobenzotrifluoride in the preparation of azo dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. At present available in pilot plant quantities, production in commercial quantities can be quickly undertaken when circumstances warrant. Hooker Technical Data Sheet, gives more complete physical and chemical characteristics and literature references. When writing for literature or samples please use your company letterhead.

OTHER HOOKER CHLORO-BENZENES
Hexachlorobenzene
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
1, 2, 4, 5-Tetrachlorobenzene
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene

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HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

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NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

9-90

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Vinyl Acetate—Yellow, Cadmium, Lithopone

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - .17¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .51 - —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 2,500 million units or more, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .44 - —
400,000 to 750,000 A units per gm., same basis, 1,000,000 units. .47 - —
A, natural, alcohol, bots., cns., dms., lots of 750,000 to 1,000,000 A units per gm., same basis 1,000,000 units. .48 - —
A, natural, concentrates, (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼ - .09¼
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼ - .09¼
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. No stocks.
Wax, bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs. lb. .68 - .69
slabs, bgs. lb. .66 - .67
crude, African, bgs lb. .48 - .49
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .52 - .53
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .59 - .60
slabs, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude lb. .39 - .41
refined, bgs. lb. .44 - .46
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.07 - 1.08
No. 2 lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dms., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs lb. No stocks.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½ - —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
White, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, crude, dom., drums lb. .31 - .32
imported, drums lb. .26 - .27
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .77 - .78
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .29 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - —
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26 - .27
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .25 - .26
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .20 - .21
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .21 - .21½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .19
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .33 - .34
cake, cs. lb. .34 - .35
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton 11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton 19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton 13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton 14.50 - 27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 25.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 - 29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ton 22.00 - 25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - —
Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 50.00 - 55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .26½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .26 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½ - .25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

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FINE CHEMICALS F.O.R INDUSTRY
SODIUM BENZOATE U. S. P.
Fine-flaked and free from cloudiness in solution.
NATURAL WOOD METHANOL
Denaturing and anti-freeze grades.
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Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .32 - —

lstvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141 .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166 .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½ —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185 .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb .09¼ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, hnts. same basis as chrome lb. .24½ —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .30 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz 3.25 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .26¼ - —
NF, dms. lb. .38 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb. .13½ - .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .16½ - .19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .18¼ - .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works lb. .10¾ - —
precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .41¼ - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.00 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .51½ - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - .26¼
Oleate, bbls lb. .42¼ - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10¼
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - .22¼
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., bags, works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180 .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220 .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb. .23 - .23½
normal, dms., works lb. .43 - .45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works lb. .25½ - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½ - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .45 .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½ - —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - .03¾
10 tons, works lb. .03½ - .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼ - —
1 ton or less works lb. .05¾ - .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works lb. .11½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12 .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .38½ .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 2 issue of OPD.

Nuodex Gavels Planned For Federation Presidents

Arthur J. Anderson, president of the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club, was the first recipient of the Nuodex gavel, an award offered by the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., to presidents of all clubs in the Federation. The award was made recently at the Pilgrim hotel, Boston. The presentation was made by Howard Cookingham, of D. H. Litter Company, Nuodex agent.

Others who are to receive Nuodex gavels include the following club presidents:—Guy R. Pratt, Cleveland; Frank Witteman, Los Angeles; Leslie L. C. Hanelt, Golden Gate club; E. A. Wilder, Chicago; Howard G. Scholl, Baltimore; Charles A. Malizia, New York; Edward Sheppard, St. Louis; E. L. Brueton, Montreal, and A. H. Watson, Toronto.

Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Moves

Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, shellac and natural resins supplier, New York, has moved its offices to 75 West street. Telephone number remains unchanged at WHitehall 3-9740.

C-D-I-C Paint Technicians Elect Potko New President

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected Fred Potko of the Ander Chemical Company president for the coming year. Other officers elected are vice-president, Earl Weber, the Interchemical Corporation; secretary, Walter Ziegler, the R. A. Becker Company, and treasurer, Robert Lipp, the Moran Paint Company.

Detroit Paint Club Golf June 21

Bruno Gheradini, chairman of the golf committee of the Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, announces the first golf outing for 1949 at Orchard Lake Country Club on June 21.

Bentonite Production: 1948

The production of bentonite in 1948 rose to 920,566 short tons, valued at $7,119,607, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 21 percent in tonnage over 1947. As recently as 1938, output totaled less than 200,000 tons per year, whereas in 1948 it approached 1,000,000. Nine states reported production, compared with eight states in 1947.

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PROPERTIES

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Boiling Point . . . . . 52.7°C.
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup . . . . . Below 0°F
Colorless . Soluble in alcohol and ether

REACTIONS OF THE CARBONYL GROUP

Reactant	Conditions of Reaction	Products of Reaction
KCN	Glacial acetic acid in ether solution	$CH_2=CH-CH(OH)-CN$ acrolein cyanohydrin
Malonic acid	Pyridine solution	$CH_2=CH-CH=CH-COOH$ 2,4-pentadienoic acid
Acetic anhydride	In presence of acid	$CH_2=CH-CH(O-C(=O)-CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ acrolein diacetate
C_2H_5MgBr	Grignard solution	$CH_2=CH-CH(OH)-C_2H_5$ 1-penten-3-ol
HCl (dry)	Low temperature	$Cl-CH_2-CH_2-CHO$ β-chloropropionaldehyde

REACTIONS OF THE DOUBLE BOND

Furan	Presence of SO_2 and high temperature	2-furanpropionaldehyde and 2,5-furandipropionaldehyde
Cyclopentadiene	Elevated temperatures	2,5-endomethylene-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde
RSH	—	$R-S-CH_2-CH_2-CHO$ β-alkylthiopropionaldehyde
Phenol	In presence of acid or dilute alkali	aldehyde type resins

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Some of the products of the many possible Acrolein reactions are listed here. If you are working with any of these intermediates, we suggest that you investigate the feasibility and economics of the Acrolein route. We will be glad to discuss any possible use of Acrolein in your processes.

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Scuttling the Labor Law

It is, of course, highly doubtful that the present session of Congress will do anything new with respect to labor legislation. There is, however, a possibility that a sudden, last-minute drive will repeal the labor-relations law — and leave the fundamental economic problem of those relations in a mess.

Such a bit of strategy is "on ice" in some of the plans of labor. There is reason to believe that it would have a strong appeal to the administration, even though its leaders might feel more comfortable about their future if the "mandate" to clip the claws of the present law could be by-passed.

One of the things which would help much to put through such a movement is the fact that a deal of evidence can be adduced to show that business management is not in accord with some of the proscriptions of the existing law. Two recent cases under the law are in point. In one case, an employing concern was rapped by the labor board for including in a contract with the labor representatives of its employees a clause establishing a closed shop in violation of the law. In the other case, the labor board found it necessary to order an employer to rehire four employees who, under an agreement with the bargaining agent involved, had been fired for failure to keep up the payment of their union dues—again contrary to the provisions of the statute.

It is beside the point to go into the intrinsic value of the closed shop. It is beyond question that such a condition can sometimes be distinctly advantageous to all concerned. But, the fact is that the law proscribes the closed shop and mandatory maintenance of union membership. To the extent that management or other representative of employer connives with the representatives of labor to evade or more directly to violate that proscription, it must be concluded that employers consider the law obnoxious. Disrespect of law is one of the most potent influences of its repeal.

The only fault of the existing labor-relations law is that it is not adequately regardful of the public interest. It is more than fair to labor. It is not burdensome to employers. Certainly it is far better for both than was the law which it superseded. There is little, if any, possibility that Congress, even if it would, can really amend the labor-relations law. There is a possibility that it will extract the teeth of that statute. If business management is in favor of such a weakening, it should face the public squarely in the matter. Of course, that is not its position; hence it should lend every possible effort to the adequate penalization of its few members who, for perhaps temporary advantage connive in the scuttling of the law.

Trade Can Be Kept Fair

To what extent the principle of fair trade has been affected by recent court decisions invalidating legislative authorizations of price-fixing is a matter of widely divergent opinion. Those who look upon any attempt to prohibit price-cutting, or even to restrict it, as a restraint upon free competition can see in the invalidation of the Florida fair trade law and of the New York law fixing the retail price of alcoholic liquors a forecast of the passing of all statutory guarantees that price competition must be fair. The advocates of fair trade are puzzled and a bit discouraged. But, the impartial observer gets to the conclusion that the two notable court decisions deal only with the implementation of the guaranteeing of fair trade and do not assail or detract from the intrinsic merits of the type of price-fixing authorized in the model State law and enabled by Federal statute.

It is not difficult, even for the advocate of fair trade by way of price-fixing, to see the constitutional weakness of the invalidated New York liquor-price law. That statute gave a State administrative agency the power to insist that proprietors of branded liquors fix a minimum retail price and to compel all retailers to maintain that minimum. The law placed in the hands of the agency a mandate for which no constitutional authority existed. The Florida decision did but decree that the owner of a trademark or other proprietary right could not contract with a single distributor and bind all other distributors to the terms of the pact. Both decisions set forth that price-fixing contractual relations must be voluntary and that relief from alleged damages through noncompliance must be sought in the regular channels of the courts.

A price war is not free competition, because it is not possible for all competitors to participate equitably. That is the philosophy on which the so-called "anti-trust" laws endeavor to guarantee that competition shall be at the same time free and fair. If both qualifications are accepted at their usual concrete face value, neither can be attained. Freedom and fairness must be relatively defined. The statutory attempts thus to define them are not in all respects convincing or satisfactory.

There can be no question that price-cutting, as customarily employed, is destructive, not only of less resourceful competition, but also of property rights. It can and will destroy the market status of the proprietary goods involved, first by compelling large numbers of distributors to refuse to handle them and, secondly, by undermining their value in the eyes of the public. The nature of the end-result in terms of public convenience, service, or welfare is not a matter for legislative or judicial determination. So, the law must look to the relative fairness and freedom of competition and the desirability of property rights. It can do so without exceeding the bounds of constitutionality, whether the undertaking shall be made is for the legislature to decide.

Shrinking Inventory Values

One of the most puzzling aspects of the problem faced by business by reason of the widespread reducing of prices is what will be the effect of the consequent decline in inventory values. The public can contribute much to the seriousness of that particular condition. It is already said to be curtailing all but the most necessary purchasing because of a belief that prices must be reduced. And there is a somewhat prevalent feeling that a commensurate reduction at the retail level is long overdue.

Much the same attitude is reported all the way up in the channels of buying. Retailers are said not to be keeping up with the expectations of their suppliers with respect to the volume of business. One hears talk of a buyer's strike in comments on conditions as seen by manufacturers of consumer goods and even by those who supply them with materials. And all along the line there is a fear that perhaps the buyer at the next step does have more than a normal inventory—and of what will happen to him, and to his seller, when a downward adjustment of prices across the board can no longer be deferred. How much loss can he stand? What will that loss mean, then and later, to his suppliers?

Out of such fears are depressions made. That consequence, however, is not inevitable. As it is not at all desirable, there is every reason why everything possible should be done to avoid it. The best way in which that can be undertaken is by means of a careful study by credit departments at each level of distribution of the condition of their buyers, and an earnest endeavor by sellers at every level to help their buyers increase sales and reduce operating costs, while applying the inevitable readjustment of prices in the least disturbing manner.

It may sometimes be desirable, as well as necessary, for the seller to absorb some of the buyer's loss in his reselling. It may, in some instances, be foolish to extend any aid There can be no general rule. But, it is highly necessary that the problem of shrinking inventory values be met with determination, not fled from in fear.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

acres of rich but arid lands in the basis of which only 50 percent is being irrigated, some of it quite inadequately. There are 8,000,000,000 tons of immensely valuable phosphate rock deposits in the basis which, if processed into phosphatic fertilizer could provide relief for 2,500,000 farmers. There are also valuable supplies of lead, zinc, manganese, and ferrous ores which await only the availability of low-cost hydroelectricity.

The plan embodied in the pending legislation is to place responsibility in the Columbia Valley Administration for preparing unified plans and programs for the conservation, development, and use of the natural resources of the region. The new administration would serve as a guide and a control on the nature, extent, and sequence of Federal programs. It would be held responsible for the coordination of these programs with relation to national policies and programs.

Business Can Aid Cut U.S. Spending

Business has an opportunity to prove to Congress just how sincere it is in its demands for economy in government spending. It will have this opportunity in connection with the 1948 census of business. President Truman cleared the way for start of the census when he signed the first deficiency appropriation bill recently.

Of particular interest to business, however, is the fact that the funds made available for the census are 7 percent less than the Bureau of Census and the Bureau of Budget said was the minimum required for an adequate census. Therefore, business can either make it a real census or not, depending upon how much cooperation it offers.

One thing is clear—cooperation will cut costs. The census bureau has estimated that it costs as much to round up the dilatory last 10 percent of the returns as it does to get the first 50 percent. Economy and efficiency are always desirable; and under present conditions, if the census of business is to be a success, they are imperative.

Claims Against Foreign Governments

American businesses and individuals who have claims against foreign governments which they haven't been able to collect should make their problem known to the senate foreign relations committee. The committee is going to make a special study of the problem to find out what can be done to expedite payment.

The only claim that this government is pressing at this time is a claim against the Yugoslavian government which arose out of the early days of the cold war when several of our planes were shot down by Yugoslavia. But the committee's interest is not limited solely to government claims against other governments. Claims of individuals and businesses also will be a matter of inquiry if brought to its attention. The seizure of American oil properties in Rumania and Hungary, are examples.

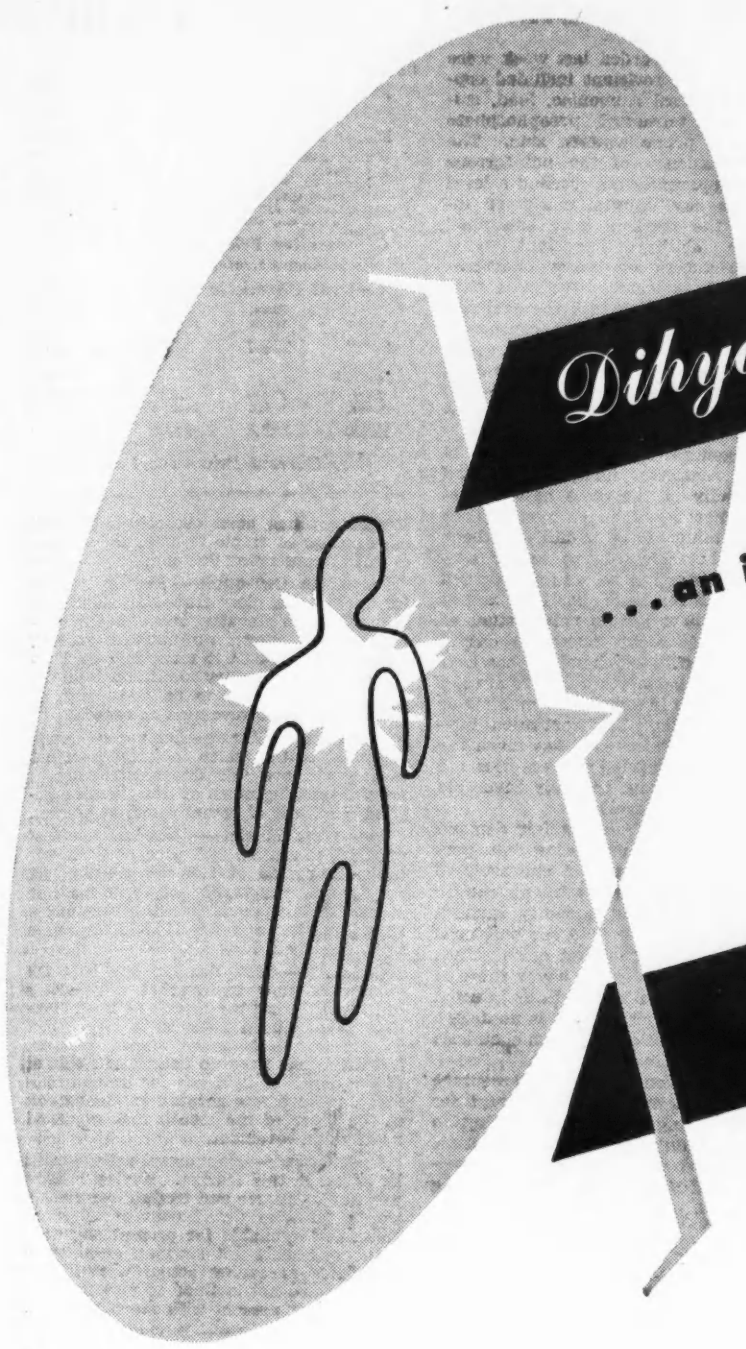
The study is to be made by a subcommittee headed by Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island. Other members are Senators Brien McMahon of Connecticut and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

Seed Dried with Calcium Chloride

Agricultural engineers have developed a new approach to the problem of farm drying of seed, which uses chemicals instead of the conventional heat methods. The Department of Agriculture says that it appears suitable for use by the small grower and has the advantage of reducing the fire hazard and avoiding the danger of reducing germination by overheating of the seed.

J. W. Simons, agricultural engineer of the department and also research professor of agricultural engineering at the University of Georgia, reports laboratory experiments followed by farm tests in the drying of lupine seed with air dehydrated by passing it over calcium chloride. The chemical sells in the range of 3 cents a pound, and it took about 3 pounds to reduce the moisture content of 100 pounds of lupine seed from 17.3 percent to 13 percent.

The seed is dried in a tight bin with a screened bottom through which dried air is fanned. The moistened air from the top of the bin is then recirculated to the bottom of the dryer. In the dryer unit it passes first over brine from the calcium chloride, then over flakes of the chemical, and then back to the bin again. The department expects that the method is likely to be used most in the Southeast where the humidity of unheated air is usually too great to make it practical to dry seed satisfactorily.



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Heavy Chemicals

Price changes recorded last week were all declines. The revisions included copper metal, gray sal ammoniac, lead, sulphur dioxide, tetraethyl pyrophosphate technical and prime western zinc. The downward tendency of the non-ferrous metals has apparently not reached a level to stimulate any unusual consumer interest and the markets have continued without the stability of important buying power. Producers of heavy chemicals based with these metals have been slow to adjust prices in line with the declines. It is apparent, however, that consumers of copper chloride and nitrate, lead acetate and nitrate and zinc carbonate, chloride and sulphate are not inclined to build up inventories under prevailing conditions.

In the general market for industrial chemicals, consumer interest continued slow. Activity at the close of May appeared to show less tonnage moving than at the beginning of the month. Cutback production in many of the major consuming industries has been fully reflected in the demand for basic chemicals and at the moment there are no potent signs of improvement in sight. Reduced output of heavy and affiliated chemicals has kept the markets in balance but buyers are not facing a problem in securing immediate or prompt shipments. The continued buying for actual requirements has given the impression that consumer inventories are low and this is about the only favorable sign that has been revealed.

Chlorine has continued in fair demand for seasonal water processing but purchases have not been of a character to pinch the supply. Soda ash and caustic soda are experiencing a spotty inquiry. The broad consuming field for sulphuric acid is keeping that market quite active, although tonnage sales are below those of a year ago and a similar condition is noted in all the other acids. There is no dearth of caustic potash or other potash chemicals at the present time.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 79.5 percent for the week ending May 21, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 82.4 in the preceding week, and 100.3 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammoniac, Sal — Continued shrinkage in demand for dry batteries is fully reflected in the movement of white granular sal ammoniac to the battery trade. It is stated that the storage battery business has experienced a severe slump since January 1. April shipments of replacement batteries were down to 496,000 units, said to be lowest in nine years. April shipments a year ago were 1,211,000 units. During the first four months of 1949 replacement shipments were only 3,125,000 units, against 7,542,000 units for the corresponding period in 1948. The gray variety is lower at $6.55 per 100 pounds in carlots and $6.95 in less f.o.b. the works.

Calcium Chloride—Inquiries are reaching the market from municipalities but buying interest is below normal and not of a character to tighten the supply situation. It was stated that in many instances consumer inventories are larger than usual for this period of the year.

Chlorine—Inquiry has shown some improvement for water processing but demand from the chemical, paper and other consuming industries has shown no unusual activity. Stocks are meeting requirements both in cylinders and tankcars.

Copper Sulphate—Demand has held its improvement for agriculture. Consumer interest is almost entirely for immediate and prompt shipments with little desire to buy ahead. Industrial demand may be described as steady. Export inquiry has increased, particularly for Italy but no actual sales have been recorded. The price outlook is uncertain at present owing to the possibility of revisions in metal quotations and as long as this uncertainty lasts, cautious buying can be expected.

Nickel Sulphate — May has occasioned appreciable improvement in the available supply of this chemical and the market has shifted from a tight to an easy supply condition. Plating demand has relaxed and backlog orders have been reduced. An export inquiry for a sizable amount is said to be in the market from Germany.

Caustic Potash—Present movement confined chiefly to contract consumers. Demand for additional quantities has slowed down appreciably during the past month.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ammoniac sal, gray, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Copper, ½c. per lb.
Lead, 2c. per lb.
Sulphur dioxide, liquid, cyls., 1c. per lb.
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 15c. per gal.
Zinc, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
223.7	223.7	228.9	208.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.0	122.0	122.0	119.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Production has been cutback but stocks have remained ample to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Potassium Carbonate — Buying interest for use in the glass trade has continued fair although inquiry from other consumers has shown no unusual activity. Stocks are adequate to meet demand without difficulty. Inquiry for liquid from the textile mills is said to be down with no indication of improvement at present.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales for prompt shipment to the match factories have not averaged above fair dimensions. Buyers are not booking much of this chemical beyond the limit of actual wants at present.

Potassium Muriate—Chemical grade of muriate, minimum 99.7 percent KCL, wet basis, is priced at $26 per ton in bulk for carlots. Shipments are to be made in approximately equal monthly quantities from June through May 1950. The price is f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Soda Ash—Slow demand has kept the volume of new business at a relatively low level during the month of May. Production has been cutback in an attempt to maintain a balanced market position, but there has been no dearth of stocks of either dense or light ash for prompt shipment. There was nothing in the outlook at the close of the month that suggested nearby improvement.

Caustic Soda—No unusual activity could be noted in this market. Buying interest was not extensive and trading remained a rather quiet affair. Stocks of all forms continued available for prompt shipment, with consumers not showing attention to quantities exceeding actual wants. Producers were not inclined to view business prospects at present with much optimism.

Sodium Chlorate — Buying interest of fair seasonal dimensions has reached this market during the past month. Prompt shipments were usually available, although weed-killer buying occasionally resulted in temporary tight spots. Total shipments were slightly below normal for the month of May.

Sodium Nitrite—Production has been adjusted to meet the current extent of demand, and suppliers continued in a position to take on new business for prompt shipment, but there was no overflow of stocks.

Sodium Stannate — Quiet trading has continued to feature this market of late. Buyers have not been inclined to purchase in excess of actual wants. Prices range from 58c. to .633c. per pound, works, freight allowed East.

Sulphur Dioxide—Liquid commercial in cylinders is priced lower at 9c. per pound for carlots. A slight decline is noted in multi-unit cars at 5.35c. and in tankcars at 4.5c. All prices are f.o.b. the works. The refrigeration grade in l.c.l. lots remained at 18c. in cylinders, works.

Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — Technical grade is priced lower at 65c. per gallon in 55-gallon drums and at 70c. in 5-gallon cans, f.o.b. the works. The downward revision is the result of lower producing costs.

Tin Chloride Anhydrous — No unusual activity to note in this market. Supplies have been ample to meet current requirements, which have not been of extensive character during the past month. The trade is looking for some easement of government restrictions around July 1. Prices were unchanged.

Tin Oxide—Moving in line with other tin-based chemicals, which is not too fast. Small lot sales have predominated without revealing any significant price change and the same condition may be said of tetrachloride anhydrous.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—A downward

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

revision in the price of this material reported in our previous issue was an error. The chemical should have been ammonium chloride gray, which was reduced to $6.55 per 100 pounds in carlots and $6.95 in less. The price of zinc ammonium chloride is $7 per 100 pounds in carlots and $7.40 in less, f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Sulphate—Consumers have continued to purchase for agricultural use at current prices because they actually need the material. Demand for other requirements has slowed down. Additional declines in the metal have tended to weaken the market position of zinc sulphate and the trade is expecting some reflection in prices shortly.

Acids

Acetic—Buying interest in glacial has continued low throughout the past month with suppliers' inventories free and stocks fully sufficient to meet current requirements on a prompt basis.

Chromic — Supply situation has continued to improve and domestic consumers have not faced much of a problem in securing stocks. The market position is just about the reverse of that prevailing at the beginning of the year.

Oxalic — Producers' inventories have reached a level to meet demand promptly and some relaxation has taken place in the consumer demand. It was stated that the market is probably in the best supply position since the war.

Phosphoric — Market conditions are about the same as noted in other acids. Production has been sufficient to improve the buying position and a fair demand is being supplied readily.

Sulphuric — Demand has relaxed to some extent from the high level established earlier in the year. It is stated that this is more noticeable from the iron and steel industry than from the fertilizer factories. There have been no reports of drum or tankcar shortages like prevailed a year ago, and acid stocks are meeting requirements readily.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum Scrap—Aluminum ingot output at secondary smelters totaled 10,889 short tons in February, a decline of 22 percent from the 14,041 tons produced in January, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total aluminum scrap consumption declined 25 percent to 11,481 tons in February. The market for scrap and secondary ingot continued to decline during the month, as consumers of ingot appeared to be using their own stockpiles in anticipation of still lower prices.

Despite the shorter month and the changing market conditions, imports of aluminum scrap increased 3 percent to 6,839 tons in February. Shipments from Libya, Hungary, Austria, France, Canada, and China were much greater than in January, but those from United Kingdom, Italy, and Netherlands were smaller. Exports of scrap in February totaled less than one ton.

In February, both the production of secondary aluminum ingot and the net total aluminum alloys recovered from purchased aluminum scrap reached the lowest levels ever recorded in these reports. Month-end stocks totaled 13,727 tons, the greatest since November, 1947.

Copper—Lower prices have been established for this metal, the lowest price heard was 17½c. per pound while the range extended upward to 18c. According

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to Philadelphia reports, the United States mint purchased 600,000 pounds of cathode plate copper at 17½c. with several bids under the 18c. level. In producing quarters it was stated that buyers are still drawing down inventories. How long these consumer stocks will last is problematical but the trade is inclined to believe that buying power will be resumed during the latter part of June. Number 1 copper scrap was priced at 13c. to 13¼c. per pound.

Lead—Price declined 2c. per pound last week establishing the market at 12c. New York and 11.85c. at St. Louis. Buying interest was not unusually active at the lower level.

Consumption of lead in February totaled 71,327 short tons, a drop of 16 percent from January and 20 percent less than the 1948 monthly average, acccording to the Bureau of Mines. The daily rate of consumption decreased to 2,547 tons from a high of 3,254 tons in October 1948.

Approximately 72 percent of the lead consumed was used for the manufacture of metal products, 13 percent for pigments, 13 percent for chemicals (including tetraethyl fluid), and 2 percent for miscellaneous and unclassified uses. Excluding 601 tons of lead used in the production of leaded zinc oxide, about 64 percent of the lead used was refined soft lead, 21 percent antimonial lead and the remaining 15 percent lead in scrap, drosses and alloys. Use of lead in the manufacture of batteries dropped about 5,000 tons to a total of 14,931 tons, whereas in October 1948, 34,666 tons of lead were consumed in battery production. Consumers' inventories of lead increased again in February for the fifth consecutive month. Stocks at the end of February of 136,361 tons were 7 percent higher than on February 1. A 16-percent increase in soft lead was partially offset by decreases in stocks of all other classifications.

Nickel—Relaxation of demand is responsible for cutback production of this metal. One of the largest plants will curtail output of nickel about 10 percent on June 1. Copper production will also be cutback since the ore used contains both metals.

Quicksilver — No appreciable improvement could be noted in buying interest at the close of the month. Occasional sales of small lots were about the best that could be noted. The price range extended from $81 per flask to $85, depending upon the quantity involved and the seller.

San Francisco—Interest in the quicksilver market was slack. Prices are steady. Little metal is available. Metal was quoted from $83 to $84.

Silver—There was an absence of new developments in this market. Supplies continued adequate to meet consuming requirements readily. The official closing price in the New York market for silver bullion was 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Jan. 14, 1949—43½d.
Low	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Tin—According to the trade, no price change is expected before June 30 as the United States has a contract at current prices with Bolivia and Great Britain has guaranteed the price till that date with Maylaya.

According to the statistical bulletin of the International Tin Study Group the world production of tin concentrates in December, 1948, amounted to 14,900 tons against 14,300 (revised figure) in November.

Production in Malacca reached a new post-war peak of 4,274 tons, while tin exports from Bolivia and Indonesian tin production amounted to 4,415 tons and 3,038 tons respectively. The world production of tin metal in December, 1948, was 13,500 tons against 13,100 tons (revised figure) in November.

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duction of tin metal attained 159,300 long tons against 124,500 tons in 1947. The world consumption of tin in December, 1948, totaled 11,300 tons against 11,200 tons in November, 1948. Over the whole of 1948 world consumption was 138,400 tons, as compared with 136,900 tons in 1947. The world production of tinplate aggregated 445,000 tons in December, 1948, as against 360,000 tons in November. The whole year's production amounted to 4,454,000 tons comparing with 4,140,000 tons in 1947. World stocks of tin as on November 30, 1948, aggregated 140,000 tons against 148,100 on October 31.

Zinc—Priced lower at 11c. per pound for prime western at East St. Louis. The market is now much lower than the level that existed under OPA. It is expected that the reduction will probably cause further curtailment of zinc production in western mines.

Zinc mine production in March reached a new record level in the western states, according to the Bureau of Mines. Mines in this region produced 33,839 short tons of recoverable zinc during the month, an increase of 13 percent over February and the highest rate of output in the history of western mining. Of the March total United States output of 59,148 tons, mines in the western states accounted for over 57 percent. On a country-wide basis, March production, except for June, 1947, was the greatest of any month since August, 1944.

In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma the combined March output increased 18 percent over February and was substantially greater than the production of any month since the expiration of the premium price plan in June, 1947. However, despite the steady rise in output since mid-1947, March production of 9,787 short tons was 21 percent under the 12,443-ton monthly average during the first half of 1947 when subsidy payments for mine production were made. Zinc output in the tri-state district rose 18 percent over February due in part to more favorable weather in March and to a longer working period.

Mathieson Shifts Executives

—Continued from page 7

college and returned to enter the company's sales department, and was made assistant manager for bicarbonate sales in 1909.

Four years later he was placed in charge of that division. He was named assistant sales manager of the firm in 1920, and later the same year opened a Charlotte, N. C., office as southern sales manager. Mr. Routh was made manager of sales for the company in 1928 and was appointed vice-president and director of sales in 1943.

Mr. Drummond joined the carbon dioxide division of Mathieson in 1938; was named sales manager of the division a year later; assistant general sales manager of the company in 1941; general manager of sales in 1943, and was elected a vice-president two years ago.

Mr. Nevins joined Mathieson last year as general manager of the ammonia department. He was formerly associated with the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, and before that was with Monsanto Chemical Company. During the past war he served on the sulphuric acid and superphosphate advisory committees of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, and has been a member of the nitrogen advisory committee of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Logan started with the company in 1931 as a research assistant at its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. Five years later he was named technical representative for the New York and Chicago offices, and in 1942 was assigned to sales development and market survey work. He was named sales manager of the Chicago district in 1944 and assistant general manager of sales in 1946.

Mr. Thomas joined Southern Acid & Sulphur Company in 1936, and was named secretary the same year. He was elected a director in 1942 and was named general manager of production, sales and purchasing in 1948. Mr. Quinn joined Mathieson in 1920 and recently has been Florida district sales manager. Mr. Whittington joined the company this year after having been associated with the American Potash & Chemical Corporation as manager of sodium sulphate sales.

Trade Briefs

Paper Chemistry Institute has elected as a trustee H. T. Randall, vice-president of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company has appointed George Babcock manager of the closure and plastics division.

New Jersey Machine Corporation, Hoboken, N. J., has added 15,000 additional square feet of floor space to its plant.

Martin Adds Three To Chemical Staff

Three additional members have been added to the sales staff of the chemical division of Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore. They are Frank L. Hemingway, who will cover the Chicago area east to Ohio; Arthur W. LaCouture, for Ohio and adjacent points, and Dr. C. W. Kleiderer, for the New York City Metropolitan area.

Mr. Hemingway was formerly associated with the research laboratories of the Interchemical Corporation. Mr. LaCouture began his career with the International Printing Ink Corporation and more recently was with the Archer Rubber Company, Milford, Mass. Dr. Kleiderer was recently director of research for the Ideal Novelty & Toy Company, Hollis, N. Y.

Brazeau Off to Europe

W. F. Brazeau, president of International Selling Corporation, New York, has left on a two months trip to Europe and Africa in connection with the development of chemical raw materials for import to the United States and to confer with agents of his company in those areas.

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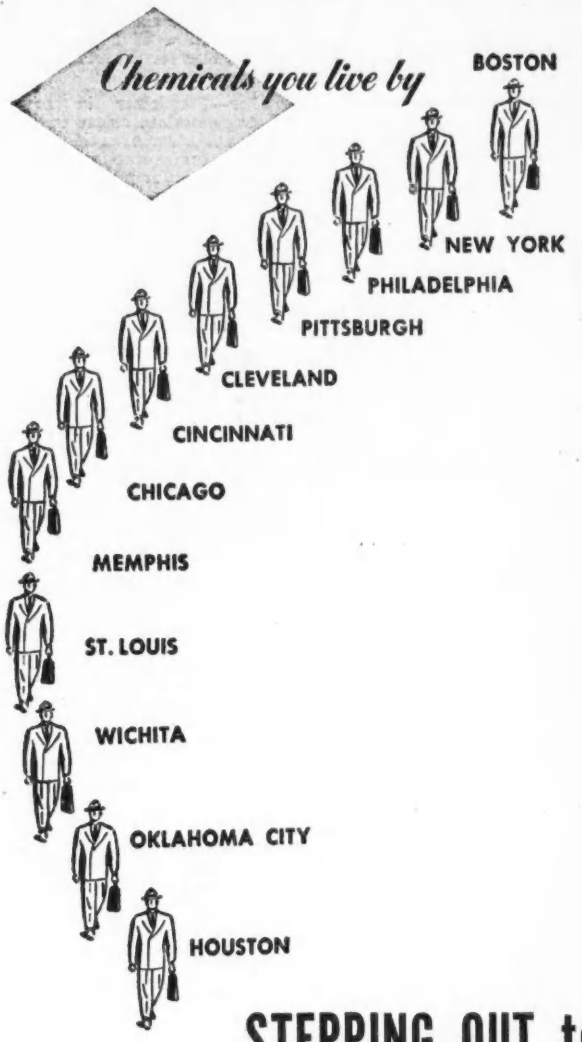

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Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Raw material for introducing mannitol into organic solvents (as in rosin soldering fluxes).

Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lower calcium arsenate prices were made effective last week. Dried blood showed a differential of $1 per unit in favor of the local market because there was more demand here than in Chicago. The continued shortage of bone meal for prompt shipment has kept this market definitely firm. It is expected that menhaden fishing operations will begin along the eastern coast early in June and the market will then assume a more definite state. Shipments of castor pomace have been confined to contract consumers while inquiry has increased for additional quantities.

Ammonium sulphate has not shown any increase in supplies with the fertilizer season approaching its close. At present there is no suggestion of a change in contract prices for 1949-1950. Labor difficulties at the phosphate rock mines that have interrupted production during the month of May were mostly settled at the close. Wage increases have naturally strengthened the market's background, but it will take some time to restore output to normal. Demand for superphosphate has remained at a high level and it is apparent that inventory stocks so far have eliminated any severe shortage of stocks. Sodium nitrate and nitrogen compounds have moved freely to meet top-dressing requirements. The importation of allocated Chilean nitrate is expected to be completed in June. Another major potash producer has announced contract prices unchanged for 1949-1950 with the exception of granular muriate which recorded a slight advance to cover increased producing costs. Buying interest in potash was active with consumers eager to place contracts early in order to secure the larger discount rates.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Stocks do not appear to be getting any freer as the fertilizer season approaches its close. Production is heavily sold on contract through June and the trade is looking for an extension of contract prices over 1949-1950.

Bone Meal—Raw and steamed bone meal have remained scarce for prompt shipment. Normal production is not large and demand at present has temporarily exceeded output.

Castor Pomace—Supply position has remained tight with current production channeled entirely to contract consumers. A fair inquiry has developed for this material and is uncovered at present.

Dried Blood—Sales have been made at $8.00 per unit of ammonia in the local market and down to $7.00 in Chicago. The only reasonable explanation for this differential is that demand here is greater than in the West.

Fish Meal—According to Baltimore reports the menhaden fishing season is about to start. This should bring the market situation into a more definite state. Los Angeles quotes 60 percent sardine meal at $240 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor.

Hoof Meal—Some trading was reported at $7.00 per unit of ammonia in Chicago, this is at the former selling price. Stocks not excessive.

Slag—According to figures compiled by the National Slag Association and the Bureau of Mines, the amount of air-cooled iron blast furnace slag processed for agriculture in 1948 was 43,753 tons at a cost of $1.29 per ton. The amount of granulated used for agriculture was 28,834 tons with a total value of $30,882.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand has continued active for this chemical all month with domestic showing greater distribution and imported finding a ready outlet upon arrival. No price changes could be noted.

Exports of sodium nitrate from Chile in the first nine months of 1948 totaled 1,207,075 metric tons. The United States was the principal purchaser (525,203 tons), followed by Egypt, France, and Spain.

Tankage—Supply and demand appeared to be evenly balanced during the past week. Prices may be repeated at $8.00 per unit of ammonia here and at $7.50 Chicago.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: April

	Equivalent tons April		Jan.-April
	1949	1948	1949
Virginia	80,178	82,006	420,203
N. Carolina	229,775	175,754	1,187,597
S. Carolina	105,780	75,302	723,380
Georgia	161,627	176,864	908,915
Florida	53,735	37,503	383,007
Alabama	208,122	158,308	650,022
Tennessee	94,842	78,797	218,540
Arkansas	65,178	37,788	181,852
Texas	42,510	45,012	240,166
Oklahoma	14,810	16,107	69,510
Total South	1,056,557	883,441	4,983,192
Indiana	45,505	67,099	276,419
Kentucky	52,021	74,699	304,224
Missouri	46,770	46,155	261,962
Kansas	5,108	13,770	60,039
Total Midwest	149,404	201,723	902,644
Grand total	1,205,961	1,085,164	5,885,836

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potash, muriate, granular, 1½c. per unit.

Prices Reduced

Calcium arsenate, 1c. per lb.
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Production has been seriously interrupted during the past month by labor difficulties at the mines. While most of the strikes were settled by the close of the month, shipments to acidulators have run below schedule and the supply situation has been necessarily tightened. Granting of wage increases has naturally strengthened the market's background while demand has shown no important indication of easing. It was stated that the government is in the market for about 100,000 tons for shipment to Japan.

Superphosphate—Firm with shipments holding a satisfactory seasonal average. No reports have been heard of plant shutdowns resulting from delayed shipments of phosphate rock and it is assumed that storage stocks have been greatly reduced by this time. Prices are given at 76c. to 77c. per unit of a-p-a, according to quantity and seller.

Superphosphate production during March totaled 1,014,000 equivalent short tons (18% APA basis), the second highest amount on record for a single month, according to reports received by The National Fertilizer Association, and a summary of reports received by the Bureau of the Census. The March figure represents a gain of more than 18 percent over the quantity produced in February and falls short, by only 28,000 tons, of the record production mark chalked up in March, 1948. For the first quarter of 1949 production totaled 2,700,000 equivalent short tons, or about 6 percent less than during the same period last year.

Potashes

Another major producer has announced contract prices for 1949-1950. The only change was in the muriate 60 percent granular grade which is priced at 39c. per unit of K_2O, compared with a previous price of 37.5c. The upward revision was made to cover the increased cost of processing. The desire to place contracts prior to June 30 in order to secure the largest discount has, continued active with buyers obviously price conscious. It was stated that potash is the only component of mixed fertilizer now selling for less at point of production than it sold for ten years ago. Current freight rates constitute over 40 percent of the total potash cost to the manufacturer.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles, May 26.—Fish meal price was up here this week, and all other prices were steady. Supplies were good. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $73.50 per ton, f.o.b. this city. Ammonia phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. this city, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. this city. Ammonia sulphate, $56 in bags; Canadian material same f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 for steamed 1/30 meal. Fish meal, $240 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles, for 60 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of soda, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor; $5 off for bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis, bags additional. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20, f.o.b. this city, in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Calcium arsenate prices have been reduced 1c. per pound. Seasonal weather has broadened the inquiry for insecticide and fungicide materials during the month of May. Buyers, however, have pur-

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sued a conservative policy and while the volume of business has increased, individual purchases have been confined to the limit of actual wants. Uncertainty which has featured the metal markets has instilled increased caution into the buying power of copper sulphate, lead arsenate and zinc sulphate. Lower prices for lead arsenate have not been recognized by all suppliers. It is stated that a large portion of inventory lead arsenate was made from lead that cost 21½c. a pound against a current price of 12c. for the metal. Copper sulphate producers have entered sales at prices at time of shipment. A decline in zinc to 11c. per pound has not contributed to extensive buying of zinc sulphate. Demand for DDT has dropped off from the dairy industry but the inquiry did not appear to be seriously curtailed from other sources. Sales of paradichlorobenzene have been fair but not up to the seasonal average while stocks have continued relatively free for immediate shipment.

Calcium Arsenate—Priced lower at 9½c. per pound for 100-pound drums, and 4-pound bags, 12 to a case, in carlots and 10½c. to 11½c. in less to distributors and dealers. It is stated that due to confusion in regard to dusting programs, manufacturers have held their production to a minimum and it is entirely possible that a shortage may occur. Above prices are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed, on lots of 96 pounds or more.

Lead Arsenate—Another producer has reduced the price to 27c. per pound to dealers for carlots and to 28c. for smaller quantities freight allowed, effective May 24. The general price range is from 27c. to 30c. per pound.

Sulphur

Sales of crude sulphur are making a satisfactory showing in the aggregate. Some relaxation of demand has been noted from the iron and steel and paper industries but this has been offset to a large extent by an excellent inquiry from the chemical and ferilizer trades. While it is admitted that tonnage moved may be lower for the year, indications at present point to a very modest decline.

According to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines, production of native sulphur in 1948 surpassed the previous record by nearly 10 per cent. Output totaled 4,869,210 long tons. Imports were negligible and exports, lower than in the previous year, were still very large. Apparent sales increased by more than 175,000 long tons and stocks on December 31, 1948, were 146,000 tons lower than at the end of 1947. Sulphur recovered as brimstone, sludge and paste gained 2 percent, and as hydrogen sulphide from industrial gases, 25 percent. Pyrites production was about one percent lower than in 1947.

Monopoly Probe

—Continued from page 4

poration by its competitor, has already been approved by a subcommittee of the Judiciary committee following brief hearings last week, and will be reported to the house for passage this week, Mr. Celler said.

The first meeting of the investigating committee will be held this week.

A bill to repeal the Miller-Tydings law has been before the house judiciary committee, but not considered in view of the plans made by Chairman Celler early in the session to hold a full-dress investigation of all monopolistic practices. The bill is H. R. 4003, introduced by Representative Donald L. O'Toole of New York.

The introduction of this bill has been of some little concern to small business interests and last week the National Federation of Independent Buiness, conducted a canvass of its membership on the advisability of enactment of the bill. The result of the poll, it was announced, was overwhelming against the bill—70 percent against and only 25 percent for. The remaining 5 percent did not vote.

"Long and bitter experience with the cut-throat pricing tactics of some giant firms on nationally-branded and advertised goods is the reason most often advanced by federation small business members for their position on the fair trade laws," the federation said. "These businessmen recall the days before the Miller-Tydings act when a few giant firms recklessly used branded goods as loss leaders in their frequent price wars. They recall the high small business mortality rate this produced and how the loss-leadering increased the concentration of business in the hands of the giants."

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Activity in the textile and leather chemicals market continued restricted to actual requirements. Volume of business transacted was reported as fair. Prices were without change for most materials, except egg albumen, and wheat starch. Price index dropped to 325.0, compared with 328.4 a week ago, and 375.5 at the corresponding week last year.

Egg albumen continued weak and edible flake declined 5 cents and technical 3 cents per pound, while wheat starch was slightly higher, with the recent price increase in corn dextrin and starch. While egg albumen was lower, yolk remained firm under an active inquiry and limited stocks.

Demand for potato was reported moderate, and the market remained steady. Stocks in Maine were not heavy, and production was scheduled to cease at the end of the month. Active inquiry was noted for high grades of tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil and a moderate volume of business was placed for prompt shipment. Stocks on the spot were small and well held at unchanged quotations.

Producers shipped 55,900,000 pounds of rayon during April, 15 percent below March and 39 percent less than in April last year. Shipments of filament yarn included 37,200,000 pounds made by the viscose and cuprammonium process and 11,700,000 pounds of acetate process filament yarn. Shipments of rayon staple fiber included 5,100,000 pounds of viscose process fibre and 1,900,000 pounds of acetate staple fibre. During the first four months of 1949 viscose and cupra filament yarn shipments were 8 percent less than for the same period last year. Acetate declined 14 percent and total staple shipments were 47 percent below the corresponding four months in 1948.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Activity was confined to withdrawals against former contracts. New buying was light and spasmodic.

Bichromates—Demand was reported, chiefly for small lots for actual requirements. Withdrawals against current contracts were moderate and well below the volume of a year ago. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Business was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Stocks were adequate to cover present demand. Quotations unchanged and fairly steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers continued to take small quantities for actual needs. Quotations for sulphonated castor oil and tallow were held at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Prices for all grades were without change and steady.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was restricted to immediate delivery. Market was steady and quotations were unchanged for all grades. Visible corn supply was further decreased and was reduced 1,216,000 bushels to 10,925,000 bushels for the week ended May 21, compared with 4,543,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Further weakness developed in edible flake, owing to liberal offerings and poor demand. Quotations declined 5c. per pound, and ranged from $2.30 to $2.35 per pound, spot delivery, depending upon quantity. The technical grade also was easier and off 3c. per pound and quoted at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound, as to quantity, with consumers showing little interest in this grade.

Egg Yolk—This market continued firm and quotations were pegged at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound, on the spot, according to quantity. Trading took place at this level. Low sellers have withdrawn from the market and quotations were strong. Supplies were scarce and consuming inquiry was active.

Potato Dextrin—One producer was reported offering potato dextrin at about 1c. below other makers and upset the market. This seller quoted 9c. to 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. works Massachusetts. Supplies on the spot were held at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—This market continued firm, with business reported fair for prompt delivery. Trading took place at the unchanged price of 5.80c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Wheat starch, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb, tech., 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
325.0	328.4	332.7	375.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

carlots New York basis and 7c. to 7¼c., exwarehouse. Production in Maine was light and stocks have been steadily reduced. From present indications the outlook for summer production in Maine was not promising.

Rice Starch—Small lot buying continued for spot delivery at 10½c. per pound, spot delivery.

Sago Flour—The edge was off this market for shipment owing to increased offers from primary centers. Inquiry was inactive. Limited stocks on the spot were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, as to seller.

Sweet Potato Starch—Department of Agriculture May 17 announced a program beginning September 1, to support 1949-crop sweet potatoes at an average of 80 percent of the July 1 parity price. Support prices for 1948 sweet potatoes averaged 90 percent of the July 1, 1948, parity price. Support prices for 1949 will be announced as soon after July 1 as possible, to be based on U. S. No. 1 grade sweet potatoes packed in new containers and loaded in carlots or trucklots. The 1949 schedule will not include a separate price on U. S. extra No. 1 grade, since sweet potatoes making this grade generally sell in commercial markets at more than the support price. Porto Rican and Nancy Hall varieties will be supported at higher levels than other varieties. Golden Jerseys will be supported at 20 cents per bushel less than the Porto Ricans and Nancy Halls, and other varieties at 30 cents per bushel less than the Golden Jerseys.

Tapioca Flour—Active inquiry for high grade was reported for shipment from Brazil and a good volume of business took place at 10c. per pound, ex dock, for forward delivery. Supplies of this grade were scarce on spot and were maintained at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Mediums were unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c., and low at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, spot delivery.

Wheat Starch—Prices were firmer and advanced 15c. per 100 pounds to 6.08c. to 6.15c. per pound, New York delivery, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported slow and restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Cutch—Offerings for shipment continued light, though inquiry for replacements was reported active. Prices for shipment were unchanged and steady.

Mangrove Bark—Imports at New York were reported at 534 bags from Madras last week. Offerings from Africa were unobtainable and tanners have switched to South America for replacements. Recently a sizable quantity was received from Ecuador. Export restrictions on mangrove bark from Ecuador were lifted March 19, according to a report from the U. S. Consulate General in Guayaquil.

Myrobalans—While business was confined to an occasional shipment to tanners here, the primary market continued on a firm basis and quotations were well held. Offers for shipment were not liberal, owing to limited supplies in Turkey.

Quebracho Extract—Receipt of this material from the Argentine continued in limited volume as tanners restricted demand to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Imports totaled 6,520 bags at New York last week.

Valonia—Prevailing high cost of replacements has practically kept tanners out of this market. Offers for shipment were held at current high prices in view of the small production last season. Quotations were unchanged and the market was entirely nominal.

Wattle—Arrivals of 2,997 bales of bark were reported at New York and 6,155 bales at Philadelphia last week; also 1,560 bags of extract at the latter port. Buying interest was spotty and confined to moderate quantities for immediate shipment. Quotations for bark and extract were unchanged and well held.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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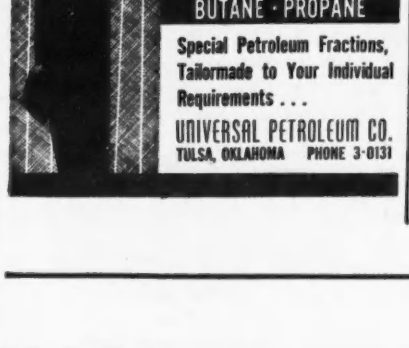

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Petroleum Derivatives

Propane was lowered three-quarter cent per gallon throughout the group 3 marketing area last week. Other derivatives held steady at previous quotations. The general tone of the market was quiet, as business continued sub-normal.

Interest in aromatics was still under par. In some cases, producers attributed the lack of buying to strikes at consuming plants, notably in the automotive industry. In others, the paint trade, which has not lived up to expectations, was said to be the primary cause. However, all sellers were agreed that business could stand decided improvement. Meanwhile, quotations were unchanged and supplies continued plentiful.

In view of the static situation in pure aromatics, it followed that the position of higher boilers and blends was similarly unchanged. No price moves were contemplated. Stocks were ample. Call was light.

Propane fell off three-quarter cent in group 3 during the week. However, butane stood fast, as did other lighter fractions. Demand for LPG's was slow, a normal seasonal development. Supplies of these materials were good, and were expected to remain ample until the Fall.

Despite a slight improvement in buying, aliphatic sales were still said to be considerably under levels of a year ago. There was, however, a noticeable spurt in interest for rubber solvents, due to stepped-up tire production. All naphthas were in excellent availability. There were no indications of any imminent price moves.

All grades of paraffin were in plentiful supply. Demand was on the sluggish side. Prices were maintained. Similarly steady quotational conditions prevailed for petroleum sulphonate.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Call for petroleum toluol and xylol continued at a sluggish pace during the past week. Strikes at some consuming plants, notably in the automotive industry, were said to have put an additional crimp in sales. Furthermore, demand from the paint trade was still considerably below its normal Spring volume. Meanwhile, stocks at the producing level were ample, and there was little likelihood of any immediate change in the situation. Listings of petroleum aromatics were maintained in all areas. Sellers reiterated their view that prices were firm and that no revisions could be expected at current postings for quality crudes.

With pure aromatics continuing unchanged, it followed that aliphatic-aromatic blends and higher boiling range aromatics were similarly stable. The supply position of these materials remained excellent. Buying interest remained at a low ebb.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Sales were generally down from levels of a year ago, although demand during the past seven-day period showed minor improvement. Offerings were plentiful for immediate delivery. There was no change in the price structure, quotations holding at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—The market position of this aliphatic material was without appreciable change last week. Buying interest, particularly from the paint trade, was still very much below par. Sellers pointed out that May is usually a big month in the industry, but indications thus far show that the trade has still not snapped out of its long-time slump. Stocks were in good availability. Prices were maintained at 16c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 11⅛c. to 12⅛c., group 3.

Mineral Spirits—The expected revival of interest from the paint industry failed to develop during the week. Some added inquiry was noted, but it was emphasized that the increase in demand was very slight. The supply position of this naphtha remained excellent, offerings continuing freely available to all comers. Schedules were on a par with previous levels, remaining at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 9⅞c. to 10⅝c., group 3.

Rubber Solvents—Interest continued to pick up in this section during the past seven days, with the onset of increasing tire production. Despite the rise in demand, stocks remained plentiful in all areas. Quotationally the market was unchanged at 15c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅜c. to 10⅞c., group 3.

Stoddard Solvent—Call from the paint industry, though slightly better than heretofore, was still well back of the normal volume of business for this season of the year. Sellers pointed out that May is normally a peak sales month, but that as yet there were no signs of any buying revival. Supplies were everywhere in a good position. Prices were stable at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 9⅞c. to 11⅜c., group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The tone of this market continued very much on the quiet side during the past seven days. Demand, up a bit, was still under normal levels for this time of the year. Supplies were in an excellent position, offerings continuing in free availability. Prices were maintained in all areas, at 15c. per gallon, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅝c., group 3.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Prices held fast at 3½c. per gallon, group 3, in the face of a ¾c. drop in propane. Availability of this liquefied petroleum gas continued free. No change in the situation was expected until September when Winter motor fuel production gets underway. Demand was at normal seasonal levels.

Heptane—Demand continued slow, but steady, during the past seven-day period. Stocks were plentiful in all areas. Prices were maintained at 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, group 3.

Hexane—The supply position remained good, offerings continuing freely available to all comers. Buying, however, was not too heavy. The market was quotationally unchanged at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, group 3.

Pentane—Listings held steady at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, group 3, as consuming interest remained on the listless side. Stocks were everywhere ample.

Propane—Prices were lowered ¾c. per gallon throughout the group 3 area last week to a new level of 2¾c. Stocks were in good availability, and no difficulty about supply was expected before the Fall. Demand was off, a normal seasonal trend.

Waxes

Paraffin—The market for this material was quiet in the main last week. Supplies were ample for all grades. Demand was on the sluggish side. Prices were maintained. Following are current quotations on fully-refined wax:—120-122 ASTM, 6 9/10c.; 122-124 ASTM, 7c.; 125-127 ASTM, 7 1/10c.; 128-130 ASTM, 7 3/10c.; 130-132 ASTM, 7 7/20c.; 132-134 ASTM, 7 3/5c., and 135-137 ASTM, 8c. per pound. All prices are for slabs, loose, carload, f.o.b. refinery. Open market quotations are not available for crude-scale grades.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production for the week ended March 14 at 4,899,000 barrels, or 2,000 barrels above the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,216,000 barrels were 44,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week. Arrivals during the past seven days totaled 1,306,202 barrels of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Cartagena, Mena El Ahmadi, Covenas, Carapito and Las Piedras.

March crude runs to stills of 5,352,000 barrels decreased 128,000 barrels from the previous month, and were 35,000 barrels daily below the figure for March

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Propane, group 3, ¾c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 14 totaled 274,035,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 272,595,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,440,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 824,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 616,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Daily average imports of foreign crude were 358,000 barrels, a drop of 84,000 barrels below the previous month's figure but a gain of 78,000 barrels per day over that of a year earlier. Crude-oil stocks at refineries decreased 114,000 barrels, but were 4,511,000 barrels higher than stocks on hand at the end of March 1948.

Fuel Oil — Importations during the period under review totaled 390,000 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba, Curacao and Tampico.

Natural Gasoline—A Bureau of Mines engineering report reveals that the Sheridan field in Colorado County, Texas, contains sufficient natural gas to keep the plant that produces natural gasoline and other derived liquid fuels in operation for fifteen to twenty years.

Petroleum Sulphonate — Prices were maintained during the past week. Demand was similarly unchanged, as was the supply position. Following are current market quotations:—70 percent sulphonic content, carload, works, 17.15c.; 70 percent, l.c.l., 17.50c.; 70 percent, tanks, 15.25c.; 50 percent sulphonic content, carload, 13.65c.; 50 percent, l.c.l., 14c., and 50 percent, tanks, 11.75c. per pound.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

There was no change in the solvents and diluents market. Prices are steady, demand off. Cleaners' naphthaw was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex tax.

Demand for propane and butane has been off. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 16.3c. Supplies are good. Both are quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankcar, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Ample supplies of paraffin wax prevailed in last week's market. Prices steady. High melting point 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 7.35c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 7.55c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 9.1c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named above are 7c., 7.2c. and 8.75c.

Obituaries

Dr. James T. Dolan

Dr. James T. Dolan, veterinarian with the Lederle Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company from 1924 until he retired last summer, died in Nyack, N. Y., on May 24. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Dolan was in government service from 1912 until he joined Lederle, where he had charge of production of hog cholera serum until 1942, when the hog cholera unit was moved from Pearl River, N. Y., to Missouri.

Viscount Leverhulme

Viscount Leverhulme, governor of the Unilever Company, London, died in Minneapolis on May 26. He was sixty-one years old. The Unilever Company controls 516 firms dealing in soaps, oils, margarin, chemicals, food and cosmetics in forty countries. The empire includes the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass. The viscount, who was born William Hulme Lever, had been president of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry and many other trade groups.

James MacNaughton

James MacNaughton, president of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company from 1926 to 1941, died in Calumet, Mich., on May 26. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. MacNaughton also had been a director of the Royale Copper Company. He was the 1935 recipient of the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Edward S. Rogers

Edward S. Rogers, chairman of the board of the Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, died in Greenwich, Conn., on May 22. He was seventy-five years old. A member of the bar in three states, and one of the world's foremost authorities on trademark law, Mr. Rogers retired from active law practice in 1941 when he became chairman of Sterling.

Mr. Rogers had served the government in many capacities in matters of trademarks, copyrights and patents. Among his clients during the years of his active law practice were such corporations as The Coca-Cola Company, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the Ethyl Corporation, Singer Sewing Machine Company, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Inc., General Mills, Inc., Life Savers Corp., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., Andrew Jergens Company, and G. & C. Merriam Company.

Marion Speiden

Marion Speiden, one of the three organizers in 1906 of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, died recently in the University of Virginia hospital. He was seventy-five years old. A native of Virginia, Mr. Speiden came to New York in 1891 and entered the employ of A. Klipstein & Co. He remained with them until 1906 when he aided in the organization of Innis, Speiden, of which he became secretary. He retired shortly after the close of the first world war.

Paul D. Frame, owner of the Ulrich Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind., died recently while on a fishing trip at Lake Lecroix, on the Minnesota and Canadian border. He had been owner of the chemical firm since 1933.

Lewis E. Waring, a trustee of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, died in New York on May 20. He was seventy-six years old.

Stanolind Oil & Gas Gets New Public Relations Head

Two changes in the public relations section of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company were announced recently. J. W. Bartram is resigning to become assistant to the president of the University of Colorado. He will be succeeded by William J. Nash, who has had public relations experience with Monsanto Chemical Company and Bemis Bag Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

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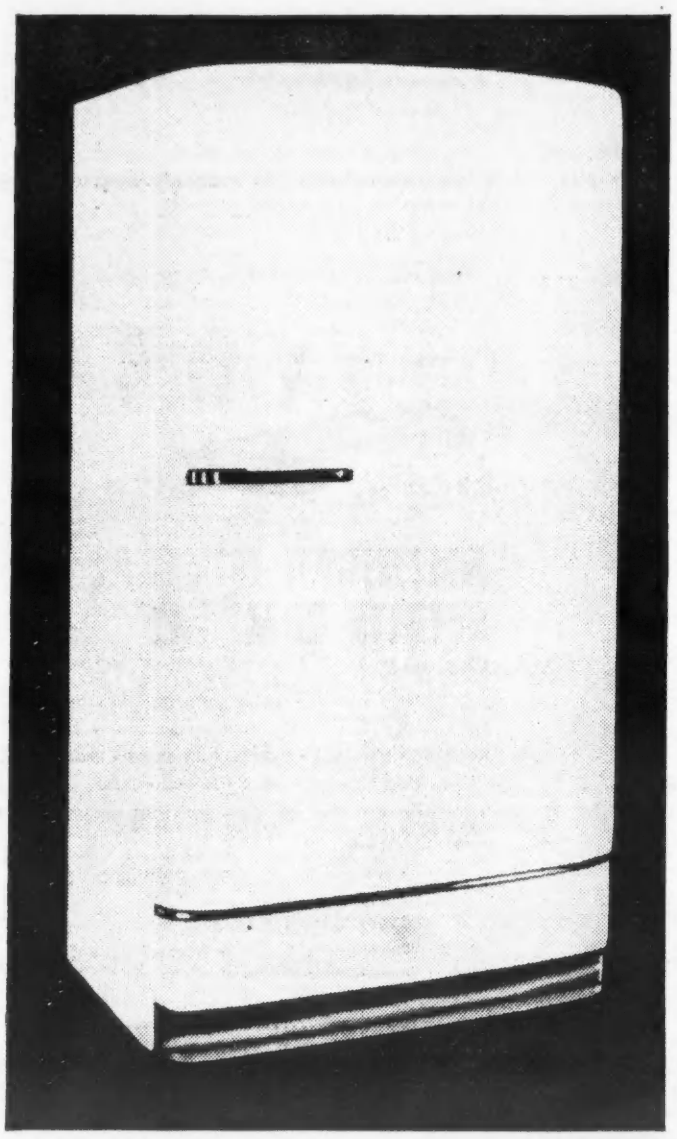

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Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was generally quiet last week. There were some adjustments in the prices of cresylic acid and phenol to meet competition, but otherwise there was nothing doing pricewise. There was some talk of new prices for tar acid oil and orthocresol. While the trade was interested in this, it still had no definite information on what would happen.

There was reportedly some improvement in the market for creosote and phthalic anhydride. More interest was being shown in the former item and the prospects were said to be looking up a bit. Phthalic anhydride, which had been slow, was said to be picking up slightly, but just how long this trend would last and how far it would go was still something that could not be determined. Naphthalene for mothproofing was moving in reasonably good volume, but there were differences of opinion regarding this year's sales as compared to last year's. Some thought they were better; other thought they were not so good.

Supplies in general continued good while demand still left something to be desired. This applied to both basics and intermediates. Some sources said they felt the general level of business was holding its own when compared to the last few months, but one source felt that the last thirty days had been somewhat slower.

Steel production during the week was scheduled at 94.1 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,734,700 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,762,400 tons during the previous week, 1,744,800 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Supplies of this material still were on the strong side during the past week, and while there was still a reasonably good demand for the item, it was not what it was before the first of the year. The price listings were reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications from producers that revisions might be expected at this time.

Coaltar—The overall picture of demand for this material was not changed in any appreciable respect during the week. It was about holding its own at the levels that were established two or three months ago. Just after the first of the year, this material, along with most of the others in the coaltar market, experienced a drop in demand, but in the more recent past it has been about holding its own. Prices were unchanged last week and there were no signs that pointed to any revisions immediately. The supply was at levels sufficiently high to accommodate the market and producers were even able to offer it in tankcars, which was scarcely possible late last year, although at this time there was not a great deal of demand for the item in such quantities.

Creosote—No particular changes were reported in the market for this material during the past week, although as had been reported previously, the future looked a little brighter. It was said that both the railroads and the utilities companies were showing a more decided interest in the material for the treatment of ties, poles and crossarms and might be expected to be in the market for more of the material this year than was anticipated earlier in the season. Supplies of the item still exceeded the demand, and this was brought about by both the large domestic production and the importation of the item from abroad. Since domestic production is insufficient to take care of all the demand, the material must also be imported and recently the trade was interested to learn that goods were again becoming available from Germany. There was not a great deal of the item coming from that source, but from time to time there were partial cargoes of it coming in. Production in Germany, it was said, was generally not high enough to make up an entire cargo so the material had to be shipped to Holland and England so a full cargo could be put in the ships. Prices during the week were reported unchanged and although there was reportedly some shading going on there were no indications that any official changes were immediately in prospect.

Cresol—Demand for this material was reported to be unchanged during the past week. Producers said requests for the imported material were not at a particularly high level. The domestic was in a somewhat better demand, although this too left something to be desired. Stocks were sufficient to satisfy the market. Following recent revisions in the listings, the price structure was reported to be holding at those levels during the period under review.

Cresylic Acid—One producer, whose prices had represented the high side of the range, announced during the past week that it was meeting the prices on the lower side of the range. This made for a new high side, comprised of the figures of another producer, who had been in the middle of the range. Otherwise there was nothing worthy of note in the market. Both the domestic and imported material were in approximately the same position with regard to supply and demand. The stocks of the item generally speaking were at good levels although the demand was not quite so high as producers wanted to see it.

Naphthalene—The crude and refined material continued in about the same position with regard to supply and demand during the past week and the price listings showed no change. The mothproofing material was still coming in for the bulk of the attention since this was the season of heaviest sales. So far this year the item had been moving at a fairly good rate, although there was some difference of opinion as to how it compared to last year. Some thought it not quite so good and others thought it better. It would be a month yet before this could be finally determined, since there was still that long to go in the seasonal demand. The stocks of the material were reported to be at a good level and the prices, it was said, would hold. There was also some question as to how much of the item was being carried over from last year by jobbers, retailers and housewives, but such a thing was hard to determine and the end of the seasonal sales would probably make that picture clearer, too.

Phenol — The USP material was quiet with regard to price during the past week, but one producer, who had been on the high side of the range for the natural material, announced that it had dropped its quotations to equalize with those of the low side of the range. This made for new figures on the high side, which were those of another producer who had been in the middle of the range and now was slightly higher. There were no particular changes to be noted in either the supply or demand of the material.

Pyridin — The pharmaceutical material during the period under review continued to be in a tight position as far as supply was concerned. The demand for it continued to be felt at a strong level. The other grades were not in so great a demand as the pharmaceutical, but the demand, on the other hand, was not at such a high point, either. Prices for both were holding at their previously established levels during the week, and there were no indications that during the immediate days to come there would be any revisions.

Solvent Naphtha — Marketwise, there were no particular changes to be noted in this material during the past week. The supply continued at about former levels and the demand showed no appreciable changes. The price structure was reportedly unchanged, and producers gave no intimations that they were planning to

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
117.3	117.3	130.7	152.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 21 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,220,865
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,021,750
Benzol	gals.	3,984,854
Coaltar	gals.	14,782,525
Creosote oil	lbs.	822,679
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,953,864
Phenol	lbs.	231,378
Toluol	gals.	796,970
Xylol	gals.	179,961

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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make any changes, at least for the present time.

Toluol — Demand continued to be felt at fairly good levels during the past week, and the supply of the item was reported to be adequate to meet it. The price structure of the material was reported unchanged during the week, following recent revisions.

Xylol — There were no particular changes to be noted in the market for this item during the past week. The price structure remained unchanged, and there were no signs that pointed to any immediate revisions. The supply of the item was continuing at good levels and the demand for it was reportedly strong enough to take all of it that was being offered and there was none of it backing up on the market. This condition did not lend itself to any delays in the filling of orders, for it was said there was sufficient balance in the market for producers to put orders through promptly.

Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Marketwise there were no changes reported in this material during the past week with regard to either the supply and demand situation or the price structure. The supplies of the item were reported to be satisfactory to take care of the demand at the present time and there were no changes in price and no indications that there might be any in the immediate future.

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic — This material during the period under review was said to be continuing in about the same position that it had been in for some time. There were no particular changes to be noted in the demand picture, and the supply was ample to fill the needs of buyers, with the result that in one quarter the supply and demand picture was characterized as balanced. There were no changes reported in the price listings, nor were there any indications that there would be any revisions immediately.

Acid, Broener's—Prices on this material during the past week were reported to be holding at their previously established levels and there were no suggestions that there might be any revisions in the immediate future. The demand for the product was said to be running at not any great heights, and although the item was available in limited quantities it was reported that there was enough of it on the market to satisfy normal orders.

Acid, Cleve's—The mixed material during the past week was available in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demand for it but at this point there was not a great deal of demand being felt for the product. The price structure was reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications from producers that there might be any revisions in their listings for at least the immediate future.

Acid, Fumaric — The price structure during the period under review was reported to be unchanged for this product and according to producers there were no indications of any immediate revisions in the listings. The demand for the item was reported to be running along at about fair levels, and the supply of the product was said to be sufficient to take care of the current market.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—One producer of this material last week characterized the demand for the product as "none too great," a situation which has prevailed for some time. The supply of the item, however, was at a sufficiently high point for sellers to meet the normal demands of the market. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the period under review and there were no suggestions from producers that in the immediate days to come there might be any revisions in their listings.

Acid, Salicylic — The price structure of the technical material during the past week continued to be at the recent stable levels that had been noted and there were no indications from producers that there might be any immediate revisions in the listings of the item. Demand was going along at about the previously noted rate and the stocks were reported to be sufficiently strong to satisfy the market without any particular trouble.

Anilin Oil — The supply and demand picture for this material during the past week was one of approximate balance. One source reported that the demand for the item was running at fairly good levels and that it was holding up better than a lot of the other intermediates, and attributed this in part to the fact that the material has a diversified use. The price structure of the item was reported to be unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications from producers that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Anilin Salt—The demand for this item was reported to be fairly good now, as a result of having shown some pickup in

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TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Color	Dark
Melting Point (R & B)	80 C
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Toluene Insoluble	1.0%
Naphtha Insoluble	70%
Saponification Number	140
Unsaponifiable Matter	20%
Ash	0.1%

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the more recent past. It was still reported to be not what it was during December, but after that time it dropped even lower than it was during the past week, and this was taken as a sign that the overall demand for the product was on the stronger side. Supplies were said to be ample to satisfy the market. The price structure was reportedly unchanged during the past week and there were no indications from producers that they were planning any changes in their listings at this time.

Anthraquinone—One source during the past week spoke of the demand for this material as still being not too strong. It had recently been off somewhat, although lately it was reportedly picking up somewhat. A generally short item with a somewhat limited field, it was reported to be still not entirely free as to availability. There were no changes reported in the price structure of the item and there were no immediate signs that there would be any.

Benzaldehyde—Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material during the past week, nor were there any particular changes to be noted in the situation regarding supply and demand. The listings were holding to their old levels, with no suggestions that there might be any revisions in the immediate days to come, while the supply was still at about the levels that had been noted in the more recent past and the demand for it was running along at about the same rate. All in all, it was said that the marketing situation was one of approximate balance.

Dichlorophenol—There were no particular changes to be noted in the market conditions for this material during the past week. It was reported that the demand for the item was considered about nominal while there was enough of the product available for the supply situation to be called good.

Maleic Anhydride—The supply situation regarding this material during the period under review was regarded as satisfactory, although there was still something to be desired as far as the demand was concerned. In one quarter it was stated that the demand for the article was what could be called nominal. The price schedule was reported to be unchanged and there were no indications from producers that there would be any revisions in their schedules in the immediate days to come.

Metaparanitroanilin—It was reported during the period under review that the demand for this material had slowed up somewhat during the more recent past although there were sufficient supplies of it on the market to meet the requests without any particular difficulties. There were no changes indicated for the immediate future as far as the price schedules were concerned.

Orthochlorophenol—The market conditions for this material were reported to be largely unchanged during the period under review. Stocks of the article were said to be at a good level, but the demand for it was not quite so strong as producers would like to see it and therefore it was called about nominal.

Orthonitroanilin—Supplies of this product during the period under review were reported to be sufficient to meet the market, but the demand, as was usual for this item, which is normally regarded as a slow one, was not running to any great levels. The price structure during the period was reported to be unchanged and there were no indications that in the immediate days to come there would be any revisions made.

Parachlorophenol—The supply of this item continued to run at a level which was regarded as good, although the demand for it during the period under review was not up to any particularly strong level, a condition which had prevailed for some time past.

Phthalic Anhydride—A slight improvement was noted in the demand for this material during the past week. Since the first of the year, when most of the materials in the coaltar market took a downward slant, this product, too, had been in a weakened demand position. Last week, however, it was said that things seemed to be brightening up a small bit. There was nothing very considerable to be noted as yet, but it was said that the paint industry seemed to be showing a bit more interest and that in general the prospects for the future looked better. It was also thought in some quarters that inventories had by this time gone down quite far and had to be replenished. Supplies of the material were greater than the demand, and for that reason some producers were operating on a reduced schedule. Prices were reported unchanged during the period under review and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future, for as had been said by one source, the listings would probably remain at present levels because of labor and raw materials costs.

Monotertbutylmetacresol Data Offered by Koppers

The chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has issued a new twenty-four-page technical bulletin describing the physical and chemical properties, the uses, and the chemical reactions of monotertbutylmetacresol. A light-colored liquid alkylated phenol which solidifies slightly below room temperature, it closely resembles thymol in structure and will undergo most of the reactions typical of the lower alkylated phenols. The isopropyl group of thymol has been replaced by the tertiarybutyl radical. Copies of Technical Bulletin No. C-9-130 will be sent upon request to Koppers Company, Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19.

Matheson Publishes New Chemicals Price List

A price list for more than 1,700 organic chemicals has been published by the Matheson Company, East Rutherford, N. J. The list contains the firm's regular line of chemicals plus several hundred new compounds. Copies of the list are obtainable from the company on request.

ECA Assigns Hunter

Appointment of Clarence E. Hunter, former vice-president of the New York Trust Company, as chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration's mission to The Netherlands was announced May 20. Mr. Hunter succeeds Dr. Alan Valentine, who will resume his position as president of Rochester (N. Y.) University. The appointment is effective July 15.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drug market continued to show a healthy price stability despite the slow demand situation which prevailed in most sections of the industry. There were a few exceptions to the general stability picture. Menthol was markedly stronger, moving upward some 85 cents per pound over the last week to ten days. On the other hand, the bottom seemed to drop out of the rutin market from a price point of view as quantity listings fell 4½ cents per gram. Zinc oxide was down 1 cent per pound following a drop in metal prices. New production of paraformaldehyde came on the market in flake form at roughly half former quotations. Lower concentation fishliver oils were off. The weight of price changes favored advances and the index rose 1.8 points, becoming 261.1.

The sharp drop in rutin prices was not due to any sudden drop in demand or oversupply, but rather to the offering of material in certain quarters at such low prices as to create a competitive situation in which prices of all major producers were pulled down.

The menthol market was somewhat speculative and under the threat of curtailed supplies from the Far East and a reported short crop in Brazil, replacement material at the prime markets was advanced sharply, causing spot domestic quotations to move rapidly upward. Trading was reported as relatively light.

The marketing of new production of paraformaldehyde in flake form at prices some 13 cents per pound under former quotations made this item definitely competitive with formalin as a synthetic resin condensation ingredient and this product was aimed essentially at the resin market. Formaldehyde itself maintained a firm price position ,and the effect of the new para material on the market was expected to develop slowly over a period of time rather than to cause any significant immediate replacement.

Prices changes in fishliver oils were for the most part confined to the lower concentration materials. Castor beans continued in that long period during which there were no offerings from primary markets and prices were accordingly merely nominal. Methanol was in abundant supply and maintained a firm price position.

Tyrothricin and the other antibiotics were in a relatively firm price position and moved under good demand. Chemical solvents were generally in slow demand, unchanged from the situation which has prevailed in recent months.

Acetophenone—This material was moving at 75 cents per pound in less than carlot drum quantities, for the technical grade, and its currently greater availability was expected to result in expanded usage in various sections of the chemical industry.

Argols—The price position of this material remained in its usual steady position. Imports continued to be substantial, and arrivals last week amounted to 826 bags.

Castor Oil—Oil prices remained unchanged last week in a market that was characterized by abundant supply and moderate demand. There were still no offerings being made of beans which remained on a nominal basis at $103 per long ton.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 20,338 bags equivalent to 3,050,700 pounds compared to 11,759 bags or 1,763,850 pounds the previous week and 3,365 bags or 504,750 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 832,787 bags equivalent to 124,918,100 pounds, compared with 578,892 bags or 81,833,800 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Chaulmoogra Oil—The supply position of this material was described as adequate. Prices were variously quoted for N.F. oil ranging as to quantity and producer from 55 cents to 70 cents per pound in drum quantities.

Fishliver Oils—There was some easing pricewise in the market on lower concentration fishliver oils, while the higher concentrates remained unchanged. The feed grade oil of 6,000 to 12,000 vitamin A units per gram was currently priced at 23 cents per 1,000,000 units. On the same basis oils ranging from 20,000 to 80,000 vitamin A units per gram varied in price according to concentration from 26 to 32 cents per 1,000,000 units.

Fishliver oil of the pharmaceutical grade ranging in vitamin A per gram from 50,000 to 125,000 units was quoted ranging as to concentration from 33 to 40 cents per 1,000,000 units. Fishliver oil concentrates of 100,000 A units per gram were priced at 38 cents per 1,000,000 units.

Soupfin shark fishing in the North Pacific, as usual, will be curtailed during the halibut season which began May 1. The halibut fleet includes many of the vessels equiped with shark gear.

Reports from Los Angeles indicated that the sardine oil market was unsteady and that there has recently been a slow turnover. Prices were reported as declining in which Los Angeles quotations nominally stood at 22 cents for 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil; 25 to 27 cents for 20,000 to 25,000 unit oil; 29 to 30 cents for 30,000 to 40,000 unit oil; 30 cents for 50,000 unit oil; 31 to 33 cents for 100,000 unit oil; and 34 to 36 cents for 150,000 to 200,000 unit oil.

Formaldehyde—The price position of this material remained unchanged, and there was no change expected in the immediate future. Prices were reduced to an inordinately low level some months ago, and could be considered to be in anticipation of the change in the price of methanol which developed some weeks ago. Formaldehyde is still an item of low profit margin, and the supply situation is unchanged from the flooded condition which has prevailed over recent months.

There were some sections of the industry that looked for a better formaldehyde demand from the resin industry in the coming months. This increased demand was expected to come from a more active operation of the phenolic plastics industry in established channels, as well as in some new channels such as the manufacturing of phenol-formaldehyde insulation material, television cabinets, and other marketable developments.

The coming on the market of low priced flake form paraformaldehyde quoted at 11c. per pound on an f.o.b basis in carlot fiber drum quantities was a new development, of course primarily directed at the resin and adhesive producing industry where formaldehyde could be replaced by paraformaldehyde and effect certain operative and production savings as the result of greater kettle charge, reduced water removal time, and reaction speed. This together with easier storage and handling were expected to offset the somewhat higher cost of paraformaldehyde over formaldehyde on a 100 percent basis.

In view of the current business situation in which formaldehyde consuming resin manufacturers are not pressed for equipment utilization, the conversion of equipment and the reformulation of products from formaldehyde to paraformaldehyde was expected to be slow and gradual. Hence the low cost paraformaldehyde represented no immediate threat to the formaldehyde market, but the development was viewed as progress, and in the long run was expected to find a major place in the resin manufacturing field.

Licorice Extract—This material was currently priced at 45c. per pound for the mass packaged in cans, while the powdered material in barrel quantities was priced at 55c. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Menthol—The market position of this material was still stronger last week. Earlier in the week there was some material said to be available at $9.60 to $9.80, but as the week closed the price position had firmed to around $10.25 as the general average of dealer quotations for spot material. Some quotations were as high as $10.60.

Back of the tight market situation lay several factors which accumulated to create the present short position. The war situation in the far east threatened to curtail supplies from that source, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 85c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Fishliver oils, 1½c. to 3c. per 1,000,000 A units.
Paraformaldehyde, 13c. per lb.
Rutin, 4½c. per gram.
Zinc oxide, USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
261.1	258.5	257.4	254.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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there was a reported shortage of the crop in Brazil as the result of drought. The latter was the reason given for the sharp advances that have been made in the primary markets which made replacement cost higher than the domestic market, on a duty paid basis. How far the price might climb upward before leveling off was a matter of conjecture. Imports last week amounted to 655 cases, or 43,230 pounds, some 200 cases of which went directly into consuming channels and would not reach the open market.

Methanol—Synthetic material continued in a firm price position following the recent 2c. per gallon decline. The demand situation continued to be off significantly from former levels and supplies were reported as abundant.

Methyl Acetone—The price position of natural methyl acetone was essentially unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. On synthetic material the current price position in the East consisted of quotations on a freight allowed basis in which tankcars were quoted at 43½c. per gallon, drum carloads at 53c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 56½c. In the West the price quotations stood at 47c. per gallon in tankcars, 57c. in drum carlots, and 60½c in less than drum carlot shipments.

Supplies were reported as adequate and the demand situation was off from former levels, being in this respect simply in line with the slow demand for solvents generally.

Milk Powder—The commercial market price position of skimmed and whole milk powders was essentially unchanged from the previous week. The market was characterized by a steady demand of moderate volume. The supply position continued heavy. Purchases by CCC were continued at the parity level, and for skimmed milk powder amounted last week to 5,547,219½ pounds of spray process material and 4,702,605¾ pounds of roller process material. Total purchases by the government so far this year up to May 19 amounted to 97,235,104 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 46,677,245 pounds of roller process material. Last year the total purchases to this date amounted to only 13,279,290 pounds of spray process and 19,249,114 pounds of roller process skimmed milk.

Paraformaldehyde — An established chemical firm which had heretofore not marketed this item announced large quantity production of paraformaldehyde at a price schedule which was roughly half former quotations.

The new production coming on the market is in flake form packaged in fiber drums. It is of 91 to 92 percent purity as compared with other sources of supply which market a powder of 95 percent minimum purity at 24c. per pound in carlots. The new 91 to 92 percent flake material will be marketed under the following price schedule: Carlots 11c. per pound, 10,000 pounds or more 12c. and less than 10,000 pounds will be priced at 13c. with less than drum quantities ranging up to 15c. per pound. The material is quoted under the above schedule on an f.o.b. basis at the Texas plant of the producer.

Meanwhile, it was announced that paraformaldehyde will be shipped to the East by combined rail and water transportation and distributed from warehouses in Newark. The combined rail and water shipping costs will amount to roughly $1.83 per 100 pounds.

The producer claims the price advantage of this product which is made by a different process than had heretofore been used lies in the process of manufacture. Heretofore paraformaldehyde had been made by precipitation from cooled regular formaldehyde solution, from which roughly two-thirds of the formaldehyde

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could be separated as paraformaldehyde. The new production is made by a concentrating process in which all but a few percent of the water in regular formalin is removed. The result in a flake material which has easier handling and has non-dusting advantages over powder.

This product at this price level was expected to find an important place in synthetic resin and adhesive manufacture replacing formaldehyde in many operations. While on a 100 percent formaldehyde basis the cost of this paraformaldehyde was slightly in excess of formaldehyde in the usual 37 percent solution as it is marketed, there were other advantages to be considered. Chief among these were greater reactivity or speed of reaction in manufacturing phenolic, urea, or melamine resinous materials because of the lesser dilution compared to formaldehyde, the lesser water removal to be done during and at the end of the condensation reaction, and the larger batch charge that could be loaded in the reaction equipment. These were advantages over formaldehyde that were expected to add up to considerable production economies for resin producers.

Industry sources viewed this new development as progress. It was not expected that paraformaldehyde would suddenly take over any great section of the formaldehyde market, but it was expected to be a progressive thing constantly finding wider industrial use at the expense to a certain degree of regular formaldehyde.

Rutin—This market during the previous week softened in some quarters under pressure of distressed offerings and competitive influences, leading to a general price decline last week of 4½c. per gram. Marketwise, the price structure with all major producers over recent months had held a firm position of 12c. per gram in lots of 5 and 10 or more kilos. More recently there were efforts to break into the market with 10c. material which did not prove very successful, and this attempt led ultimately to the current sharp break which was of such magnitude that all major producers met the price wherever it was found.

In most quarters this was effected through an official price change, but in some quarters it was being met with prices on an "at market" basis while the official listings were unchanged from the former 12 cents. The greater bulk of material moving in the market was currently moving at 7½c. per gram in quantities of 5 kilos or more, and 8c. per gram for 1 kilo lots.

In most sections of the industry this price situation was looked upon as generally unsound and unhealthy for the good of the business in general because the selling price had been reduced to a point where it left only a very narrow margin of profit and this on a relatively small volumes item. The price situation accordingly was reported as likely to be unstable for the immediate future.

Sugar—For the week ended May 14, sugar distribution from primary sources amounted to 136,501 short tons on a raw value basis, compared to 124,937 tons for the week ending May 7. Total distribution up to and including May 14 of this year amounted to 2,461,353 pounds compared with 2,142,407 pounds during the corresponding period of 1948.

Tyrothricin—The demand for this material is heaviest during the winter months so far as consumption is concerned, and accordingly the immediate demand situation was seasonally off somewhat. Prices were firm, however, in the range of $1.15 to $1.25 per gram and were expected to remain so.

Zinc Oxide—USP zinc oxide declined another 1c. per pound last week as a result of a 1c. decline in the metal. This brought the present price of carloads to 15¼c. per pound and less than carlot quantities to 15½c.

Zinc Stearate—The market position of this material was unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks in which carlot quantities of both USP and technical material were quoted at 34c. per pound, while ton lots were priced at 35c. and less than ton lots at 36c. OPD prices current erroneously listed in recent issues the carlot prices as a ton lot quantity.

Winthrop-Stearns Assigns Servis to New Department

Richard J. Servis has been appointed head of a newly organized manufacturing department at the Rensselaer, N. Y., plant of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., for the development and manufacture of neosynephrine, bile acids, parenamine and other products. Mr. Servis has been with the Rensselaer plant since 1943 when he transferred from Salvo Chemical Corporation, Rothschild, Wisconsin. At that time he took over the development of Winthrop penicillin manufacture.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

$667,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To France—Decreases of $31,000 for peanuts, $2,439,000 for soybeans, and $375,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, from the United States; a decrease of $420,000 for copper from Canada.

To Greece — $25,000 for petroleum, $125,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, and $120,000 for pesticides, from the United States.

To Italy—A decrease of $49,000 for flaxseed from the United States.

To Netherlands—$58,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers and synthetic rubber, $18,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $2,179,000 for petroleum, from the United States; $639,000 for petroleum from Latin America, and $781,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Korea—$78,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizer and synthetic rubber, from the United States, and a decrease of the same amount for the same products from Malay Union.

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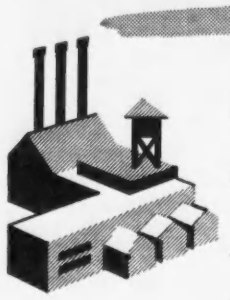

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Health Insurance Plans

—Continued from page 3

ciation of conducting a multi-million dollar campaign against the program. Mr. Dingell said that he was opposed to socialized medicine "as much as I am opposed to the strangling effect of commercialized medicine." He added on the other hand, however, that health insurance "is wholesome and desirable in reducing hazards affecting health."

Three Major Problems

J. Donald Kingsley, acting Federal Security Administrator, testified that there were three major problems to be considered with regard to the nation's health and all three are problems in economics, not medicine. First is manpower and facility shortage, second, is the problem of distribution of the foregoing, and third is the problem of inadequate medical purchasing power in the hands of families.

Mr. Kingsley said, in response to questioning by Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, that the cost of the President's program is estimated at $5,600,000,000 annually. Senator Taft said that figure jibed with his understanding of the probable cost, based on the cost to Great Britain of similar program.

Opponents of compulsory insurance got in their licks later in the week before both the senate and house committees. Carl Flagstad of the American Dental Association opposed the administration's bill on the grounds it would result in degradation of service and limit freedom of dentists.

Not American Way

Sooner or later, he said the government would be telling dentists where they might practice, as in Britain today. "This might be a practical solution to the problem of overcrowding," he declared, "but it is not the American competitive way where the most skilled will survive professionally and the less skilled must get along as best they may."

Lowell Goin of the American Medical Association, challenged figures placed in the record by government witnesses. They said that 170,000 persons die of communicable diseases each year. Mr. Goin said that the actual figure for 1947 is 137,000, a reduction of 40,000 from 1945.

"If medical care is the problem," he said, "it is curious that the six states with the lowest death rate from heart disease were in the deep south, and that seven of nine states with the highest rate were in New England. New England has more physicians, more hospital beds, more research centers, and more teaching institutions than the entire deep south."

Taft Plugs His Bill

Senator Taft spoke in favor of his bill S. 1581 which he said would fill in the gaps between state and private charity available at nearly all hospitals. He estimated the costs of his program at $150,000,000 the first year and $500,000,000 after the fifth year.

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Analytical Symposium Set For Wesleyan Univ. June 24

Five hundred chemists from university, industrial, and government laboratories will convene at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on June 24 and 25 for the second annual analytical symposium, sponsored jointly by the American Chemical Society's division of analytical and microchemistry and the society publication "Analytical Chemistry."

A feature of the fifteen-paper technical program on "Organic Reagents" which has been arranged by a committee headed by Dr. Samuel E. Q. Ashley of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., is an address by Dr. Fritz Feigl, internationally known analytical chemist now associated with the Laboratory of Mineral Products of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Rio de Janiero. Dr. Feigl, who will visit the United States to participate in the symposium, will speak on "The Role of Organic Reagents in the Chemistry of Specific, Selective, and Sensitive Reactions."

Atlas Refutes Charges

—*Continued from page 5*

or makeshift, and declared that Atlas emulsifiers are all based upon farm-produced fats and oils or corn products.

Others Fear Atlas Competition

"Atlas researchers have developed the newest emulsifiers which have found high acceptance in the food field," Mr. Fogg declared. "However, there are other emulsifiers on the market, chiefly produced synthetically by large shortening manufacturers whose patent control on use of these emulsifiers has given them a virtual monopolistic position.

"The baking industry's growing preference for Atlas emulsifiers has posed the first real threat to the dominance of these other emulsifiers, produced by certain shortening manufacturers. And, in my opinion, this explains the current campaign to cast doubt upon Atlas emulsifiers at FDA hearings.

"I think the question involved is simply whether there is to be competition and scientific progress for the benefit of the American people, or stand-pattism and monopoly."

Drug Compounding Mistakes

—*Continued from page 3*

ket, which has thus created a background of information for all the new drugs during the recent period of marked advances in drug therapy.

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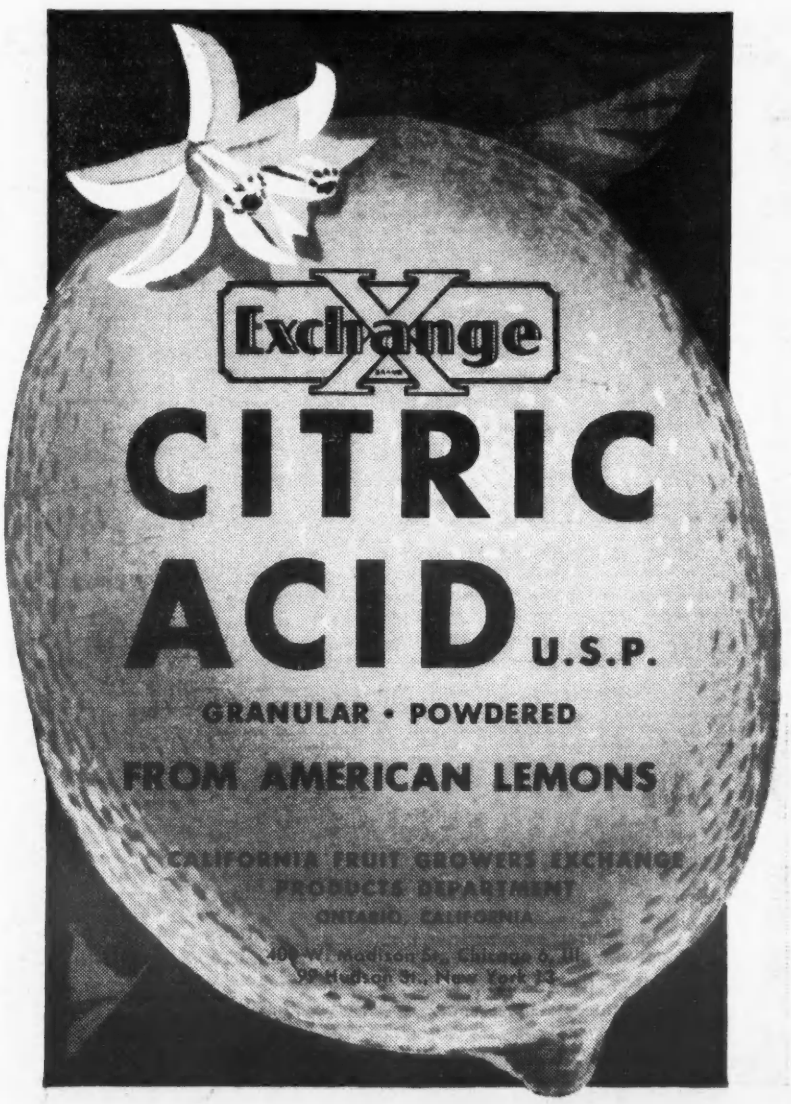

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SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, City of Lille, Calcutta

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SHELLAC—50 bgs, Bingham Co, Steel Advocate, Calcutta

304 bgs, American Merchant, London

SODIUM NITRATE—4,500 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales, Imperial, Tocopilla

SALICYLATE—4 cs, William S Herrell Co, City of Lille, Calcutta

TALC—1,750 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Marseille, Marseilles

1,634 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Excalibur, Genoa

750 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Excalibur, Marseilles

TANKAGE—108.873 lbs. Dold Feed Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
11.078 bgs. H J Baker & Bros, Wideawake, Buenos Aires
404 bgs. International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacsurf, Buenos Aires
524 bgs. International Packers Commercial Co, Mormacsurf, Montevideo
TEA WASTE—771 bgs. Maywood Chemical Works, City of Lille, Calcutta
TONKA BEANS—15 bbls. Machado & Co, Jutahy, Belem Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—25 cs. Excalibur, Beirut
TUCUM KERNELS—15.381 bgs. General Food Corp, Jutahy, Parnahyba
4.615 bgs. E F Drew Co, Jutahy, Parnahyba
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—150 cks. J J Murphy Co, Marengo, Hull
WATTLE BARK—1.676 bgs. Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Lightning, Durban
1.321 bls. Bank of New York, African Lightning, Mossel Bay
WAX—33 bgs. G H Link Co, Fairland, Bremen
WHITING—600 bgs. H J Baker & Bros, Media, Liverpool
WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs. Philipp Bros, Paducah Victory, Shanghai
489 bgs. Philipp Bros, Utrecht, Kohsichang
240 bgs. W R Grace & Co, Utrecht, Kohsichang

Philadelphia

From May 19, 1949, to May 24, 1949

ASBESTOS FIBER—1.600 bgs. Keasby & Mattison Co, Robin Goodfellow, Lourenco Marques
EARTH PAINT—1.414 bgs. F B Vandergrift Co, Netherlands Victory, Larnaca
FUEL OIL—46.392 bbls. Cities Service Oil Co, Torres, Tampico
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6.274 tons. U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRON ORE, RED—1.500 tons. C K Williams Co, Atlanta City, Bandar Abbas
LICORICE ROOT—4.124 bls. MacAndrews Forbes Co, Euthalia, Killini
14.760 bls. MacAndrews Forbes Co, Euthalia, Igmui
MANGANESE ORE—9.600 tons. E J Lavino & Co, Clelia Campanella, Takoradi
MOLASSES—2.374.377 gls. Publicker Industries Inc, Loideste, Bufadero
1.573.383 gls. Philadelphia National Bank, Oscar S Strauss, Puerto La Cruz
PEATMOSS—300 bls. Keer Maureer Co, American Harvester, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111.875 bbls. Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Siwanoy, Mena El Ahmadi
123.152 bbls. Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samoset, Covenas
111.437 bbls. Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Caripito
126.467 bbls. Socony Vacuum Oil Co, World Peace, Mena El Ahmadi
93.838 bbls. Atlantic Ref Co, Brunswick, Las Peidras
124.975 bbls. Atlantic Ref Co, Lone Jack, Puerto La Cruz
124.555 bbls. Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfdawn, Puerto La Cruz
WATTLE BARK—2.229 bls. American Dyewood Co, African Lightning, Durban
2.000 bls. Olson Sales Agency, African Lightning, Durban
1.928 bls. Hammond & Carpenter, African Lightning, Durban
EXTRACT—1.048 bgs. River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Lightning, Durban
520 bgs. Littlejohn Import & Export Corp, African Lightning, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs. Nicholas H Weitzner Co, American Defender, Antwerp

San Francisco

From May 18, 1949, to May 23, 1949

AJINOMOTO—2 cs. Wilbur Ellis Co, President Wilson, Shanghai
AMMONIA NITRATE — 80 bgs. The Chemical Manufacturing Co, Jessmore, London
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—66 bgs. The Chemical Mfg Co, Jessmore, London
CALCIUM NITRATE—20.000 bgs. Wilson & George Meyers Co, Lauritas Swenson, Oslo
CASSIA—100 bls. S L Jones & Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
COPRA—6.720 bgs. Bunge Corp, President Pierce, Manila
7.351 bgs. Atkins-Kroll Co, Linfield Victory, Guam
2.530 bgs. R J Roesling Co, China Mail, Manila
FISH MEAL—20.000 bgs. Wilbur Ellis Co, Lauritas Swenson, Oslo
GALENA ORE—673 dms. A S & R, President Pierce, Manila
LEAD ORE—1.602 bgs. American Smelting & Ref Co, Santa Leonor, Guayaquil
2.000 tons. Stromboli, Casablanca
PAPRIKA—50 bgs. C Gianetti, Stromboli, Trieste
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs. President Polk, Cochin
PIGMENT—225 bgs. Stromboli, Barcelona
PYROTECHNICS—256 pkgs. Wing Chong Co, Flying Dragon, Hongkong
920 pkgs. Bond Bros Co, Flying Dragon, Hongkong
860 pkgs. Dodwell & Co, Flying Dragon, Hongkong
102 cs. Bond Bros & Co, Surprise, Hongkong
1.349 cs. L Strauss & Co, Surprise, Hongkong
3.180 cs. W J Byrnes & Co, Surprise, Hongkong
1.400 cs. V J Tovaak Co, Surprise, Hongkong
30 cs. Royal Cathay Trading Co, Linfield Victory, Hongkong
100 cs. East Asiatic Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
42 cs. The Wing On Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
50 cs. Bank of California, President Wilson, Hongkong
15 cs. The Wing Hing Chang Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 dms. California Packing Co, Grete Maersk, Keelung
TUNG OIL—200 tons. Bank of California, Surprise, Hongkong
105 dms. Vonger Low China Co, President Wilson, Hongkong
143 tons. Vonger Low China Co, President Pierce, Shanghai
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs. H W Peabody & Co, Grete Maersk, Manila

Phosphate Land Offering Attracted Three Bidders

Bids were opened May 25 by the bureau of land management of the Department of the Interior on the leasing of phosphate lands for development by private industry in Caribou County, Idaho. Two separate offerings were made, one of 1,483.55 acres as a single unit, and the other of 866.03 acres in five units.

The high bid received on the single unit offering came from the Western Fertilizer Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, which bid $20.67 an acre, or a total of $30,665. The only other bids received were from the Washington Cooperative Farmers Association, Seattle, Wash., which bid $20.55 an acre, or a total of $30,487, and J. R. Simplot Company, Pocatello, Idaho, which bid $1.25 an acre, or a total of $1,869.20. Simplot was the only bidder in the second offering. Its bid ranged from $3.51 to $10.26 an acre.

Canadian Flaxseed Crop Smallest in Nine Years

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations announced last week that this year's production of flaxseed in Canada may be the smallest since 1940. Farmers' intentions to plant amounted to 484,000 acres, of which at least 90 percent will be in the Praire Provinces.

There were 1,934,000 acres harvested in 1948. Based on the long-time average yield of eight bushels per acre, the 1949 flaxseed harvest should be approximately 4,000,000 bushels, whereas the output last year was 17,353,000 bushels.

Canada has a large flaxseed surplus. According to recent reports, visible stocks amounted to 11,055,500 bushels. Only 3,550,000 bushels have been exported since the beginning of the crop year on August 1.

Peanuts Production Increased in 1948

World production of peanuts in 1948 is estimated at a record figure of 11,065,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents an increase of 3 percent over the 1947 crop of 10,750,000 tons and 16 percent over the prewar average of 9,550,000 tons.

The agency said that, should the various projects for large-scale mechanized production in Africa make substantial progress this year, world peanut production again may attain a new record in 1949. Present prospects, however, indicate reduced output in other important producing areas.

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DISTILLERS OF RARE AND QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS—MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

In view of the tendency of local dealers to expect the 1949 crop of domestic botanicals to be nearer to normal size, their approach to the primary market suggests an expectation that country prices will be lower this year. In a substantial degree, primary market collectors seek to lay in the new crop at a lower cost to themselves, acting to that end by lowering the prices they offer gatherers of many items. Stocks of the 1948 crop being carried over in this market have been or are being revised downward in price to conform with price-prospects with respect to the 1949 collection. Price changes influential on the price index came mainly in imported goods. The index dropped 0.5 point to 180.3, comparing with 220.3 prevailing without change a year ago.

Chinese botanicals had suggestions of strength to come. Cables from Hong Kong stated that the United States dollar could now buy 7.63 HK dollars, which compared with its former standard ratio of 4.01 to the United States monetary unit. Complicating the situation, of course, was the growing uncertainty of future arrivals of drugs at Hong Kong from interior points.

Local prices on buchu leaves, euphorbia herb and cascara sagrada bark were more competitive and worked to lower levels. Jamaica ginger also eased and Spanish saffron reflected the long continued weakness abroad by dropping further on spot. Stramonium leaves were higher; just why seemed uncertain. India banned pepper shipments, and black as well as white material advanced briskly. Domestic mustard were easier and downward in tendency. Morocco began to offer new crop coriander and fenugreek, but prices were called too high by local importers. Turkish poppy seed was apparently unobtainable and prices prevailed only on future arrivals. Release of arriving Mexican allspice restored stocks and returned normality to spot prices.

Balsams

Copaiba — Jobbing demand was fairly active and the need of buyers was more than sufficient to support current prices that, in most quarters, are declared to be exceptionally attractive to manufacturing consumers. Stocks were said to be ample.

Fir—The market was slow so far as demand but relatively steady in the matter of local quotations. Competition was negligible and the market on spot held in proper relation to the prevailing cost of replacements.

Barks

Buckthorn—Some have been able to replace at advantageous prices, and the regular article was offered lower at 16c. per pound. The range to 22c. reflected differences in sellers' costs.

Cascara Sagrada.—Country prices have been easier this Spring, according to some local dealers who last week proposed spot business on the lower basis of 28c. to 30c. per pound, depending on quantity. A fair interest has developed of late.

Beans

Vanilla — Dealers seemed convinced that normality to the market and trading therin would be the pleasant result of the decontrol of prices in Madagascar and the reestablishment of an open market at that point. Both shippers at the origin and importers in this country showed a disposition to feel each other out in the matter of price, and it seemed likely that exporters at the source were disposed to await the arrival of bids from the United States instead of making shipment price proposals to the importing trade in this country. Meanwhile, prices remain inert pending further developments in replacement costs.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Stramonium leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Moroccan, ⅜c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, shipment, 1c. per lb.
white, 7c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buchu leaves, 2c. per lb.
Buckthorn bark, 4c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada bark, 4c. per lb.
Euphorbia pil herb, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $2 per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ¾c. per lb.
Anise, star, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Yunnan scraped, broken, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, spot, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, natural, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
180.3	180.8	183.7	220.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Berries

Prickly Ash—Most dealers on spot had none, but a limited quantity was available and the price of 55c. to 75c. per pound, prevailing as to supplier, was far above what source operators were disposed to pay those who gather.

Flowers

Elder—Crop season for the domestic flowers was not far off, and it was said last week that more workers were available in the southern hills this year. It remains to be demonstrated that prices offered by collectors will be a stimulant to gathering.

Saffron — Spanish flowers have sold down to $17 per pound, and reports of business being possible as low as $15 per pound were noted during the past week. Weakness of a pronounced sort had featured replacement for some time.

Gums

Aloe—The market was firmer in practically all its aspects and some sellers were disposed to ask moderate advances over their previous quotations. This reflected a strengthening of primary market price position and a rise in replacement cost.

Benzoin — The market was at least steadier and some sellers of Sumatra gum tried out slightly higher prices in response to inquiries. Others retained unchanged prices. All suppliers indicated an absence of more than moderate trading interest.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—New crop of domestic leaves was going into the ground and a substantial acreage under cultivation is virtually assured. Present conditions abroad did not suggest sharp breaks in prices there this Summer.

Buchu—Spot quotations eased slightly and the market was lower under competition, standing at 83c. to 85c. per pound under light request.

Digitalis—The price range was exceptionally wide, being 80c. to $1.25 per pound according to seller but without actual sales being reported at the higher end of the price position.

Euphorbia — The market was revised downward to 13c. to 14c. per pound and consumer interest remained at relatively low ebb.

Laurel — Recleaned Turkish material was shaded to 17c. to 17½c. per pound.

Peppermint—Domestic mint was as low as 50c. per pound and as high as 65c.—depending on seller, quality and quantity. Trade was light. Imported material showed a lull in trading and some expect lower quotations to prevail later on in Europe.

Stramonium—Minimum quotations were

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 20

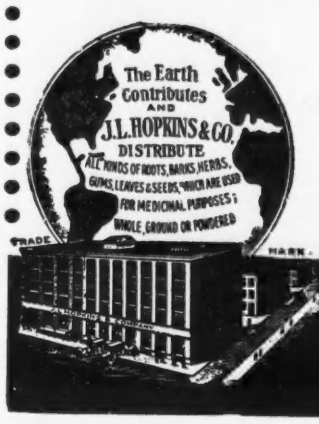
New York

Cassia oil, 10 drums: not U.S.P.
Chillies, 131 bags: live and dead insects.
Cumin seed, 137 bags: live and dead insects.
Ergot, 100 bags, 20 cases: not N.F.; excess moisture.
Nutmegs, 650 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 928 bags: moldy and insect bored; filthy.
red, chillies, 106 bags: filthy; contains castor beans.
Sesame seed, 1,420 bags: live and dead insects; filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
from New Arrivals

Cut Althea Root
Asafoetida
Benzoin Sumatra
Burdock Root
Catnip Leaves & Tops
Chamomile Flowers
Cocculus Indicus
Dandelion Root
Digitalis Leaves
Euphorbia Herb
Hawthorn Berries
Horehound Herb
Juniper Berries
Nux Vomica
Rhatany Root
Uva Ursi Leaves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20c. per pound, a slight rise. The range to 25c. prevailed as to seller and quantity.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Primary market dealers have reduced their quotations on driedbuds but the price of such material on the spot remained minimum at $1.50 with demand light thereat.

Ergot—Lack of normal spot reserve stocks kept the market stronger than the current volume of demand from manufacturing consumers might suggest as probable. Minimum was $1.50 per pound.

Grain of Paradise — Spot quotations were lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound and the item was available in slightly increased quantity.

Roots

Althea—The range was wider, topside being 40c. per pound as compared with the minimum quote of 30c. for peeled root.

Blood—Country holders appeared to be more anxious respecting the probable consumption of this item during the months ahead. Some already are attempting to stimulate trade by shading prices.

Cohosh — Spot dealers hold, mainly, black cohosh brought over from the 1948 collection at costs substantially higher than those at which new collections have opened in the primary market.

Mandrake—Spot goods were minimum at 38c. per pound. That was quite close to what some primary market operators were asking for moderate quantities of prompt shipment root. Yet most major consumers were disposed to hold aloof in hope that country prices will drop. Collectors offer relatively low prices to gatherers.

Rhubarb—The fact that 7.63 Hong Kong dollars are now offered for a United States dollar makes comparison with the formerly normal ratio of 4.01 HK dollars to the United States unit. This means that the HK dollar after a long period of Gibralta-like stability has lost about half its value. What that may mean in terms of United States purchase of rhubarb remains to be seen.

Senega—Local dealers were not disposed to shade prices further but in view of the lack of sustaining demand, the future seemed vastly uncertain. Reversion to strength seemed to depend on the development of a livelier export interest.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was advanced further, becoming 30c. to 30½c. per pound and showing substantial strength because of subnormal stocks and high replacement cost.

Valerian—The market for spot Belgian root was competitive at 35c. to 42c. per pound and it was intimated that a local quotation of 32c. per pound was not out of line with latest cables received from Antwerp.

Seeds

Anise—Chinese star anise was a fraction lower at 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Mexican seed was also shaded to 16c. to 16½c. and Syrian remained at 15½c. to 16c.

Caraway—Danish seed was advanced to 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound, but the Dutch item held unchanged at 18c. to 18¼c.

Cardamom—The market held strong in price at whatever point and any shipment offerings at attractive prices were apt to be snapped up promptly. Such offerings were few and far between.

Celery—French seed was reduced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound and spot Indian was cheaper at 22½c. to 23c. under light request.

Coriander—New crop was being offered from French Morocco and the opening prices were described as being relatively high. Spot quotations on Moroccan seed were raised to 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, and the produce of Argentine went up to 6c. to 6¼c.

Fenugreek—Morocco began to offer new crop seed but factors on spot called the proposed prices relatively high. Spot quotations at 11½c. to 12c. for Moroccan and Indian seed seemed firmer.

Mustard—Montana brown seed at the source was reduced to 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; yellow, to 10c. to 10½c. Washington yellow became 10c. to 11c.

Poppy—Spot stocks of Turkish seed were reported to be exhausted. Futures were proposed at 13½c. to 14c. Dutch and

—*Continued on page 74*

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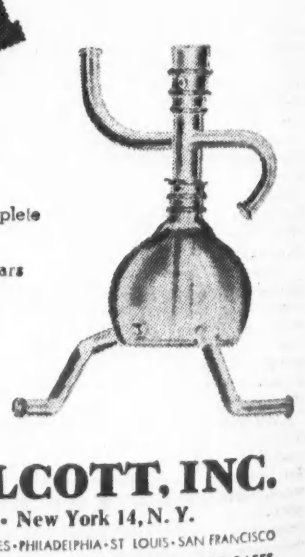

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The report that business in essential oils picked up considerably was possibly reflected in the greater price stability governing most oils during the past week. In fact dealers who looked at trade over the past month or two said that the gain seemed to have been more or less steady and some felt that to be a favorable sign for the future, especially because buying of raw materials for the production of products to supply the holiday trade should get underway in the not distant future. Such trade prospects may be added to the gain in seasonal requirements of citrous oils and the special strength that scarcity has given to lime oil in particular, both of which were strengthening elements last week. The market index remained at 103.0 which compared with 127.8 a year ago when it dropped 1.1 points.

Some dealers stated that sales of oils and compounds to soapers were "doing all right." Sales to perfumers and cosmeticians were not too satisfactory but, however, held at recent volume. Any report of trade gains should be read with the word "moderate" well in mind. Most sellers said that citrous oils were in much better request but their statements with respect to sales to consumers of other oils varied widely.

In the aromatic chemical field, some reports said that export business was especially good and those so reporting followed that encouraging report by saying domestic sales were slow. In the main, it seemed likely that business during the past week was little different from that during the past few months but manufacturing of finished products for the Christmas trade should bring expansion in raw material sales unless manufacturers' inventories are larger than some believe at this time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
103.0	103.0	103.0	127.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Interest was confined to relatively small lots and actual sales made a low total by the close of last week. Prices seemed generally steady and on spot were said to be in proper alignment with those prevailing in primary markets.

Anise—Dealers here were disposed not to predict the future of the market but to await the event, meanwhile taking a rather reserved view on the situation and not being disposed to sell farther ahead than a short period of time. News concerning developments anent the Hong Kong dollar indicated that it had decreased in value in terms of United States dollars. The standard ratio of 4.01 to one U. S. dollar has become 7.63 to the same U. S. unit. Local quotations were maintained in steady fashion.

Apricot Kernel—Prices changed no further, remaining mainly steady in all quarters and being fairly well supported by a steady flow of moderate sized orders to local suppliers.

Bergamot—Perfumers were not often in the spot market last week and the result was a relatively low volume of trade that took place at prices usually called steady to firm and in line with the last quotations received from the primary market.

Bois de Rose—Undertones continued to be rather soft and some quarters seemed disposed to shade prices further under sharply conservative circumstances. Some alleged that replacement costs also tended to move further in favor of local importers. Demand was left at a relatively moderate level and lacked improvement.

Camphor—Supply was ample to meet more than the current rather small takings on the part of most manufacturing consumers. Nor was there reason to doubt the availability of this oil in substantial quantities at the origin. Prices held steady.

Cananga—The undercurrent on spot seemed mixed with a slight additional competition that tended to make for some price unsettlement locally during the past week. However, it seemed unlikely that quotations would drop much more unless a considerable change shall take place in shipment prices.

Cardamom—Low stocks, better than average demand, and few signs of any change in those aspects of a strong market prevailed locally throughout the past week. Quotations ranged $45 to $50 per pound and transactions were said to have taken place at both ends of the range that prevailed according to seller. Until raw material shall become cheaper, little hope for a drop in quotations on oil was thought to be warranted on spot.

Cassia—Sellers were reserved and disposed to await further developments of the civil war in China. The United States dollar now buys more Hong Kong dollars than recently was the case, the decreased purchasing power of said currency being a reflection of the shadow cast over Hong Kong by the progress of civil war to the north where Shanghai has fallen to the communists. A U. S. dollar now buys 7.63 HK dollars as compared with the standard ratio of 4.01 to the same U. S. unit. Until continued shipments of oil be assured at Hong Kong, local sellers expect to continue their present position of reserve.

Citronella—Trade was not very active but some quarters did report a moderate improvement over the recent volume of request. Prices on spot held steady to firm, reflecting a similar situation at the origins where offerings were not excessive. A report via London concerning Seychelles oil stated that nearly the total production of that article was exported to the United States where it was used mainly in the production of vanillin.

Clove—One seller of imported oil stated last week that indications of primary market weakness had been noted but not explained since the trend and tendency of spice prices continued to be upward. Others declared for a basically firm spot market with a fair amount of supporting demand prevailing last week.

Dillweed—Most dealers seemed to be going a bit slow in dropping their spot ideas of prices any further at this time. Though sentiment favored the probable development of lower prices this year, reductions already made have moved the spot market well in the direction of manufacturing consumers and most dealers seemed of the opinion last week that the decline would be slower from now on to the Fall season of expanding consumption. Spot quotations remained $7.35 to $8.60 per pound and ranged thereat according to dealer and quantity.

Geranium—New information respecting the position of this oil was not easy to develop during the past week. The advances at primary market points have slowed in some degree but the tendency was still upward and that fact alone was more than sufficient to keep spot quotations to a strong position that was free from most tendency toward competition between suppliers. Demand was reported to be sufficiently steady to be an important factor in the support of local quotations.

Ginger—The price of African root seemed to have a tendency to ease but developments with respect to that raw material were still to be reflected in quotations on the oil. The latter held very firm throughout the past week regardless of the not expansive character of consuming request current most of the time.

Lemon—Demand has braced considerably and movement into consumption during the past week gained along seasonal lines. Betterment in demand found reflection in a firmer price position on both the domestic and imported oils. The gain in sales was reported to be moderate, however, and reports concerning movement ranged between "doing fairly well now" to "much better now and seasonal." Most sellers agreed to the view that prices had become steadier in keeping with improved sales volume.

Lemongrass—Demand was fair in size but entirely routine in all its aspects. Prices lacked further change on the spot but they did not appear to be overly well maintained and conditions seemed still to favor the buyer coming to the spot market with a firm order in hand for either prompt or later delivery oil.

Lime—Practically all sellers reported scarcity. Attempts to buy at the origins revealed shortage in shipment stocks and suggested that still further advances in export prices should not surprise import-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ers here. The tendency on spot was also toward still higher price levels, especially in view of current demand. Some feared that much higher prices would curb interest of buyers.

Nutmeg—Raw material was possibly a shade steadier in price, but any change in that aspect of the market would probably not find immediate reflection in spot quotations on oil. This would be for the reason that present stocks showed a first cost that leaves the current quotations to consumers little leeway for shading. Demand was routine and completely steady even though not very large during the period under review.

Orange—Prices have become steadier. With a moderate improvement in demand has come steadier quotations and a lessening of the recent rather wide tendency toward shading of prices. Reports concerning demand last week stated that the oil was "moving in fair quantities" and "doing much better along seasonal lines at present." Improvement in the general situation, however, did not extend to the schedule prices; all varieties of expressed oil remained steady but unchanged. One brand of distilled oil was reduced 40c., making the new quote 60c. per pound. The market was still minimum at 50c.

Peppermint—Reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated that Indiana meadow mint as of the first week in May was through the ground. Replacement planting in rows was said to be virtually complete and prospects for the new crop were called good. Row mint was still being planted in Michigan but the roots in the ground wintered very well.

Some quarters last week declared that better demand had halted the downward trend of prices. Furthermore, some dealers expected that more oil would be sold for export when the new crop becomes available beginning in late July, but others said that idea was merely opinion and would depend on foreign countries licensing imports and having sufficient dollars to buy what they may, after all, consider a semi-luxury item. Natural oil was as low as $5.60 per pound in one quarter but the majority of dealers held views around $5.90 or $6.25 pending further recessions in primary market replacement quotations.

Pimento—Prices ruling on replacement oil showed strength that reflected the firmness governing raw material for a substantial period of time. Also, demand current on the spot last week was a price-supporting factor of considerable strength.

Sage—Though foodstuff manufacturers of late have had a decreasing need for this article, the shrinkage in takings has been along seasonal lines. Dealers took a steady view on prices and held them on spot in excellent alignment with replacement levels.

Spearmint—In view of the almost total lack of demand on spot, the market for this article was relatively soft and prices tended to bend in favor of buyers even of relatively small lots during the past week. However, dealers admitted that price declines have already run rather far; a year ago at this time the spot market was $7.15 per pound. Firmness may develop later on.

Vetiver—Haitian oil failed of further advance but the market continued to display a firmer undertone. The origins of all varieties of this oil were markets of considerable strength, especially with respect to the produce of the French islands where production has dropped considerably and where present signs hardly point to an early restoration of output.

Wormseed — Considering present price positions, it seemed unlikely that those still holding 1948 crop oil would be forced to liquidate the same. Current market levels suggested that unsold oil may well be carried over into the 1949 season, especially since the new production period is still some months away.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Some improvement has come to local demand and it appeared likely that some consumers, restless with respect to the future outlook for stocks of this material, were disposed to increase inventories moderately. Prices were substantially firm.

Citral—Movement into consumption was steady and about level with the recently fairly satisfactory requirements of manufacturing consumers. Prices were steady in the absence of much competition.

Eucalyptol—The market was reasonably steady and some felt that production costs were not likely to decrease much if any more. Demand was still mainly hand-to-

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mouth and for none but the immediate requirements of a not large number of buyers.

Hydroxycitronellal—Sales in some quarters were up moderately and in others they were at least even with recent volume. Stocks were more than sufficient to protect future needs that seemed likely to develop. Quotations were steady.

Musk—The future of supplies of natural musk seemed to be in jeopardy because of conditions in the Far East. Local dealers were disposed to become somewhat reserved for the time being. Availability of synthetic material meet all needs.

BIMS of Boston Golf Play Winners Named

M. E. Nourse, of Howe & French, Inc., was first low net at the initial golf outing of BIMS of Boston, held recently at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass. Second and third low net were, respectively, R. C. Chase, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and C. E. Ingham, Ingham of Boston.

H. J. Carr, of Deerfoot Farms, Inc., won the first kicker's handicap, and E. C. Bement, B. B. Chemical Company, won the second. The next golf outing is tentatively scheduled for the Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass., on July 27.

ACS Sections Elect

Dr. Winston D. Walters, professor of chemistry at the University of Rochester, has been elected chairman of the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Dr. Maurice L. Huggins of the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company. Edmond S. Perry of Distillation Products, Inc., was named vice-chairman, and Philip L. Harris of the same company was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Frank R. Mayo of the United States Rubber Company has been elected chairman of the North Jersey section of ACS. He will take office on July 1, succeeding H. F. Wakefield of the Bakelite Corporation.

Ungerer Shifts Martin To Chicago Territory

Joseph R. Martin, for the past two years a sales representative in the New York area for Ungerer & Co., manufacturer of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfume specialties and flavoring materials, has been transferred to the Chicago office of the company. Mr. Martin, who has been with Ungerer for four years, will represent the firm in the Chicago area and in Wisconsin.

Chicago Perfumers Bowling Trophy Won by Kammerer

William Kammerer, of Georg Lueders & Co., was awarded the President's Trophy as winner in the finals of the bowling tournament of the Chicago Perfumery Soap & Extract Association.

Streptomycin Postal Rules for Spain Defined

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced on May 25 that streptomycin is admitted into Spain only if a license has been granted by the Spanish health authorities. It is understood that the license is granted without difficulty to the addressees of small shipments if the application is supported by certificates from two physicians.

Trade Briefs

Berje Products Company, New York, recently completed a move to new production and office facilities at 12 West End avenue.

George E. Riches of Riches-Nelson, Inc., New Yorfk, has returned to his office after an extended business trip to Europe.

Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales for Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been elected to the board of directors of the Cincinnati Society of the Museum of Natural History.

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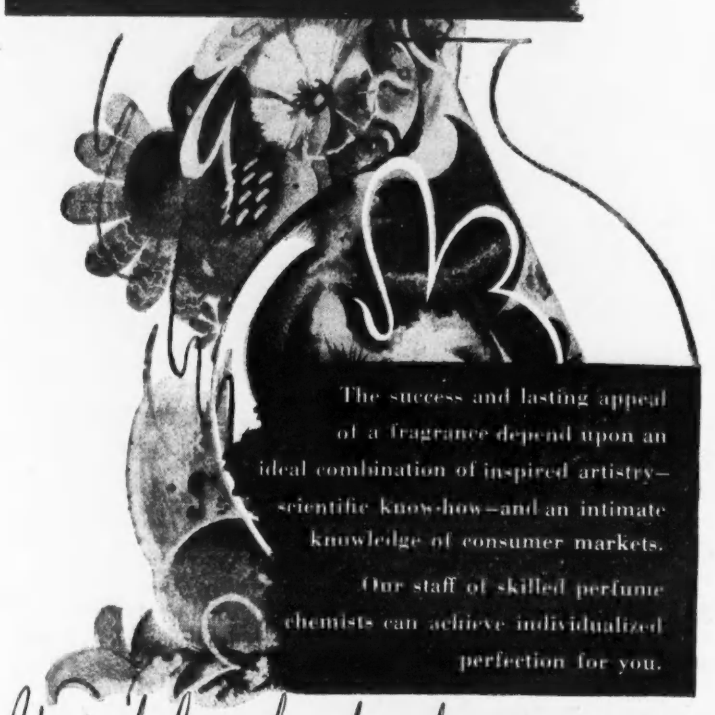

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Protective Coatings Materials

A familiar pattern was retraced in the coatings materials market last week. The price of lead and zinc metals weakened again, and their derived pigments were correspondingly lower. Upshot of this two-ply pressure was a decline of 3.9 points in the index to a new 1949 low of 208.4. Other highlights during the week included reductions in dioctyl phthalate, film scrap, shellac and soybean protein.

Pig lead, down an aggregate of two cents by week's end, produced a flurry of price revision among pigment makers. Red lead, litharge and mineral orange were cut a like amount. Dry white lead received a decrease of 1½ cents. Further changes were believed in the offing for lead sulphate, lead silicate and basic silicate white lead, but as of press time they had been lowered three-quarter cent, nineteen-twentieth cent to one cent and one cent, respectively.

Metallic zinc fell off one cent during the week. The price of zinc dust dropped a like amount almost automatically. All lead-free zinc oxides were shaved one cent, as was the 5 percent leaded grade. Reductions of seven-eighth cent each were applied to 35 percent and 50 percent lead oxides, with the decline in lead sulphate also figuring in these adjustments.

Chrome colors, molybdate orange and American vermilion, whose schedules are indirectly keyed to the price of metallic lead, remained quotationally unchanged. The weakening in zinc had no immediate bearing on listings for lithopone, zinc sulphide or zinc yellow. Copper oxide was firm, although the metal skidded another one-half cent in a confused market.

The colored grade of film scrap was skimmed one cent per pound. There was little activity in natural resins. A variety of orange lacs were off in New York last week, reflecting general easiness in the Calcutta market. Declines of one cent were noted for lemon No. 1, lemon No. 2, superfine and TN lacs. Shellac demand here, though spotty, was said to be holding up remarkably well in view of the general slump in other fields.

Tankcar listings on dioctyl phthalate were dropped one-half cent throughout the trade. Meanwhile, the one-half-cent spread on di-isooctyl phthalate in tanks disappeared, as holdout makers backed into line with competitive prices. Chemically-isolated soybean protein was downed one cent for all quantities.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, E, 20c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Dioctyl phthalate, ½c. per lb.
Film scrap, colored, 1c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 2c. per lb.
97%, 2c. per lb.
98%, 2c. per lb.
Silicate, 19/20c. to 1c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
basic silicate, 1c. per lb.
basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
Litharge, 2c. per lb.
Orange mineral, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, F, 12c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, 9c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Soybean protein, chemically-isolated, 1c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1c. per gal.
Zinc dust, 1c. per lb.
Oxide, dom., acicular, 1c. per lb.
American process, lead-free, 1c. per lb.
leaded, 5%, 1c. per lb.
35%, ¾c. per lb.
50%, ⅞c. per lb.
French process, lead-free, 1c. per lb.
green seal, 1c. per lb.
red seal, 1c. per lb.
white seal, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
208.4	212.3	215.0	207.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Despite the week's additional 2c. decline in metallic lead, schedules on these pigment materials held firm. Business was at a virtual standstill, buyers holding purchases to a minimum because of reduced operations. Stocks at the producer level were excellent. CP greens were quoted at 37c. to 47¾c. per pound. Reduced greens were listed at 13c. to 29¼c., while CP yellow and orange commanded 32c. each.

Copper Oxide.—Conditions in the metal market were somewhat confused last week, as copper fell off another ½c. per pound. Meanwhile, the oxide stood firm at recently-established price levels. Black ranged from 24½c. to 27¼c. per pound, while red commanded 26½c. to 29¾c.

Lead Pigments—Declines totaling 2c. in the metal were reflected in a variety of pigment reductions. Lowered 2c. per pound were red lead, litharge and mineral orange. Basic carbonate white lead was cut 1½c. Lead sulphate was sliced ¾c., while lead silicate was dropped 19/20c. to 1c. Basic silicate white lead was downed 1c. per pound. At press time, further lowerings were expected for lead sulphate and the two silicates.

Following are current market quotations:—Blue lead, 14c. to 15c.; red lead, 95 percent, 14¾c. to 15¾c.; red lead, 97 percent, 15c. to 16c.; red lead, 98 percent, 15¼c. to 16¼c.; basic carbonate white lead, 14¾c. to 15¾c.; basic silicate white lead, 14½c. to 18¼c.; basic sulphate white lead, 14c. to 15c.; lead silicate, 15 3/20c. to 15¾c.; litharge, 13¾c. to 14¾c., and mineral orange, 18 1/10c. per pound.

Lithopone—Prices on both ordinary and titanated grades were unchanged in the face of the week's 1c. drop in metallic zinc. The supply position remained excellent, while buying interest continued at a low ebb. Ordinary was quoted at 6¼c. to 6⅝c., while titanated commanded 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

Mercuric Oxides—The quicksilver market was steady at $81 to $85 per flask during the past seven days. Both red and yellow oxides were similarly unchanged at $2 to $2.02 and $1.93 to $1.95 per pound, respectively. Demand continued slow. Stocks remained at previously ample levels.

Orange, Dinitroanilin Toner—Consuming interest was still on the lack-luster side during the week. Stocks were more than ample. Prices remained firm.

Orange, Molybdate — Notwithstanding the week's additional 2c. drop in pig lead, the price of this pigment material held steady at 44c. per pound. There were no official indications that any downward price moves were in the offing. Meanwhile, business continued slow. Supplies were plentiful.

Red, Lithol Toner—Stocks were abundant in last week's market, as demand continued at sub-normal levels. Prices were maintained throughout the trade.

Red, Para Toner—There was no difficulty about supply during the past seven-day period, as business in the main continued in the doldrums. Listings were on a par with levels of previous weeks.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Stocks continued good in last week's market. Consuming inquiry, however, remained well back of normal volume for this time of year. The market was quotationally unchanged.

Red, Vermilion—Although the price of metallic lead skidded another 2c. per pound during the week, quotations on the American grade, a derived pigment, held steady at 32c. There were no signs of any imminent schedule adjustments. Meanwhile, business remained quiet.

Titanium Dioxide — Call for this pigment material was still very much on the slow side during the week. There were some isolated reports of price shading, but on the whole, quotations were regarded as firm. Supplies continued in an excellent position.

Yellow, Zinc—Despite the 1c. drop in the metal during the week, prices of this pigment held firm at 24½c. per pound. Demand was quiet. Stocks were abundant.

Zinc Dust—The week's 1c. drop in the metal was accompanied by a similar decline in this material, bringing it down to 13¾c., carload, and 14¾c. per pound, l.c.l.

Zinc Pigments—Reflecting the 1c. reduction in metallic zinc, all lead-free oxides and the 5 percent leaded grade were downed a like amount. Decreases of ⅞c. each were applied to 35 percent and 50 percent leaded oxides. A decline of ¾c. in lead sulphate figured in these revisions. There was no change in zinc sulphide, either pure or extended grades.

Producers reported that the rapidly-sinking market has produced no improvement in demand. Buyers apparently are still working out of inventories, holding back on orders because of the uncertainty of the price situation. Supplies of all grades were said to be plentiful.

Following are current oxide listings:—

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Neville LX685 Resin SPECIFICATIONS

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Color, Resin, (Neville Method)	2-4
60% solution in mineral spirits (Gardner 1933)	14
	less than 1
Acid No.	0
Saponification No.	100 to 110
Iodine No.	1.122
Av. Sp. Gr. at 25° C.	9.35 lbs.
Av. wt. per gal.	

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A-31

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Weight per gal.....9.1 lb.

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Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Arrivals during the past week totaled 1,400 bags of whiting from Liverpool and Antwerp. The market was otherwise without feature, continuing quiet.

Magnesium Silicate—Importations during the past seven days totaled 4,134 bags of talc from Marseille and Genoa.

Mica—Imported during the period under review were 988 cases of mica from Calcutta, Madras and Rio de Janeiro.

Synthetic Resins

The colored grade of film scrap fell off 1c. per pound during the week, as inquiry for this material continued moderate. Prices on colored were at 11c. per pound, while water-white brought 13c. Demand from abroad, particularly from European buyers, was a little improved. Stocks were sufficient all around. Meanwhile, the market for varnish resins remained virtually unchanged. Competition continued extremely keen. Supplies were ample. Prices were on a par with previous levels.

Natural Resins

Importations during the past seven days aggregated 229 bags of copal gum from Manila and Semerang, 350 bags of dammar from Singapore and 80 bags of varnish gums from Manila. The market itself was quiet, trading continuing spotty. Stocks were good in the main. Prices were unchanged.

Shellac—Although Calcutta was a little firmer last week, the general easiness prevailing at that center was reflected in New York in 1c. declines for orange lacs. Softening in the Indian market was attributed to the appearance of the 1949 Bysacki crop. Business here, though on the spotty side, was said to be holding up remarkably well in view of the general slump in other fields. Grades from superfine up were said to be in short supply here. Lemon No. 1 was quoted at 67c. to 68c. Lemon No. 2 brought 65c. to 66c. Superfine was at 63c. to 64c., while TN shellac ranged from 59c. to 60c. per pound. Bleached grades, which were unchanged, were listed at 63½c. to 66c. for bonedry and 73½c. to 76c. per pound for refined. Arrivals during the past seven days totaled 1,018 bags of seedlac and 354 bags of shellac from Calcutta and Kohsichang.

Lacquer Materials

Di-isooctyl Phthalate—The ½c. spread in tankcar listings disappeared during the week, as holdout producers backed into line with competitive schedules. Demand, however, continued slow. Stocks were excellent. Carloads were quoted at 42½c.; less carlots brought 43½c., and tanks commanded 41c. per pound.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Tankcar quotations were lowered ½c. per pound throughout the trade last week. The new listing is 41c. Carload and less-carload quotations were unchanged at 42½c. and 43½c. per pound, respectively. Business was quiet.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Arrivals during the past seven days totaled 1,878 bags of asbestos fiber from Durban and Lourenco Marques. The market was otherwise unchanged.

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DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Stocks were very short. Demand was active. Prices were steady.

Casein—Both domestic and imported grades were steady at 20c. and 18c. per pound, respectively, in an inactive market. Consumers continued to show increasing preference for substitutes, particularly latex compounds. Casein dealers were pessimistic, and the feeling was general that casein had permanently lost a great deal of its market.

Reports from the Argentine indicated that exports from that country during April totaled 1,500 tons. Of this figure, about 650 tons went to Germany; 500 tons to the United States, and the remainder to Finland, Belgium, South Africa and Italy. Observers pointed out that the omission of England, formerly a good customer for Argentine casein, is causing great concern in Buenos Aires and indicates that Britain has gone elsewhere for its product—to Poland. At the same time, Scandinavian countries are known to be stepping up production.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended May 20 purchased 5,547,219 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 4,702,605 pounds of roller process. According to the Dairy Products Marketing Association, the government has bought an aggregate of 143,912,349 pounds of nonfat milk solids this year. For the corresponding period of 1948, CCC bought 32,518,404 pounds.

Glue—Importations last week totaled 172 bales and 204 bundles of gluestock from Havana, Liverpool and Buenos Aires. All grades of glue, but high-test hide, were in good supply. Prices were firm.

Soybean Protein — The chemically-isolated grade was downed 1c. per pound for all quantities. Mechanically refined was unchanged. Following are current quotations on the former material: — 40,000 pounds, 18c.; 20,000 pounds, 18¼c., and smaller lots, 18½c. to 22c. per pound.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported total consumption of these materials during March at 6,391,000 pounds. This figure compares with 5,032,000 pounds during the preceding month and 7,636,000 pounds in March, 1948. Stocks at the close of March totaled 4,635,000 pounds, as against 4,391,000 pounds on February 28 and 4,050,000 pounds at the close of March a year earlier.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended May 27 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.10 $7.85
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.10 7.85
E	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.20	6.20	7.30 8.05
F	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	7.30 8.05
G	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
H	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
I	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
K	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
M	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
N	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
WG	6.40	6.36	6.36	6.37	6.33	7.30 8.05
WW	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.52	7.40 8.15
X	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.52	7.40 8.15
Drums						
Sales	700	500		705	500	
Receipts	189	669	180	364	382	
Shipments		22		3,081		
Stocks	29,439	30,086	30,266	27,549	27,931	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.47 .57
Sales, bbls.		160		160	160	
Receipts, bbls.	849	247	188	86	278	
Shipments, bbls.	490	35	23	1,468	163	
Stocks, bbls.	7,576	7,788	7,953	6,571	6,686	

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming inquiry for oils and fats was at a low ebb last week and the market was easy and trend of prices lower. The edible oil group was weak and off fractionally. Price index dropped to 125.7 compared with 128.4 the week previous and 230.2 for the corresponding week last year.

Cottonseed oil was unsettled and declined one quarter cent. Trading in crude oil was practically at a standstill and refined oil also was inactive and offered freely. Corn and soybean oils also were quiet and off one quarter cent. Coconut oil for immediate shipment was scarce and closely held, with buying interest limited to forward delivery. Copra was easier and some business took place at a decline of $10 per ton for immediate shipment. Peanut oil remained unchanged for immediate delivery, while May-June dropped one quarter cent per pound.

Export inquiry for tallow and grease was less active. Market was unchanged and steady. Moderate volume of business was reported for domestic needs. Soapmakers and specialty buyers secured ample supplies at former quotations. Demand for animal oils was quiet, but prices were unchanged, reflecting the steadiness in tallow and grease.

Buying interest in drying oils was dull and featureless last week. The edge was off the tung oil market and scattered sales were reported a decline of one half cent per pound. Refined fish oils were slashed 2 cents per pound for all grades. Linseed oil also was inactive and entirely nominal for nearby requirements. Offers of new crop oil from Texas for forward delivery commanded less interest last week than heretofore. Oiticica oil was stronger and advanced about one quarter cent pound, owing to dwindling supplies on the spot. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oils, refined, 2c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
125.7	128.4	130.2	230.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

With consuming demand for refined oil inactive and lower crude oil, bleachable cottonseed oil futures were unsettled and scored moderate declines on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was light and desultory, and nearby deliveries reached new lows for this movement. Trading was chiefly of a local and professional character. Offerings for spot bleachable oil were fairly liberal and below the price of the July option. Selling was led by commission houses, with support provided by profit taking and short covering.

Crude cottonseed was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported and bid at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, in the Southeast, and Valley. Sales were noted at 10½c. Texas.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	606	13.46	12.55	12.71S
September	118	13.15	12.25	12.39S
October	11	12.64	12.20	12.10@12.28
December	13	12.05	11.79	11.95—11.97S
January				11.85N
March	2	11.95	11.95	11.80@12.00
May				11.80@12.00

Total sales—750 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Trading in crude oil practically at a standstill. Prices nominal at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Light sales of crude soybean oil at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, June-July shipment. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $56 per ton, Memphis, May-June. Considerable inquiry for cottonseed cake. Last sales for export at $52 per ton, Valley, June shipment. Crop preparations start good though late in some sections.

Linseed Oil

Outside of a fair request for oil for delivery against former contracts, the market continued dull and nominal. New business was restricted to small drum lots for immediate needs. Raw oil ranged from 27.6c. to 27.8c. per pound, tankcars, for May-June delivery, according to seller.

Offers of new crop oil from Texas were fairly liberal, but attracted little buying interest. Tankcars were quoted at 23c. to 23½c. per pound, June delivery, New York, July at 20¼c., August 19.70c., and 19.20c. for later months.

PMA reported the purchase of 397 tankcars of raw linseed oil at 26.7c. and 27c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, as to location in its report of May 13.

Shipments of linseed oil from the Argentine to France have begun against the recent agreement between those countries for the purchase of 22,000,000 pesos worth of linseed oil from Argentina to be paid by pesos obtained by repatriation of capital from Argentine securities held in France. The price paid for the oil is 1,600 pesos or about $335 per ton. Recently an agreement was concluded with Morocco by the French National Association of Oleaginous Products (GNAPO) for 120,000 tons of flaxseed, equivalent to about 40,000 tons of linseed oil, the amount consumed in France in 1948.

Minneapolis—There was an improvement in the linseed oil demand as delays in harvesting of California and Texas crops prevented shipment of late May oil purchases made on a new crop basis. Many buyers, already in a short position because of their skimpy buying during the past two months, were forced to come in for supplies of old crop oil and pay the full 27c. per pound, in carlots, zone 1. Delay in the Texas harvest pushed shipping dates on new crop Texas oil a week or 10 days ahead and this brought buying interest at spot prices.

Shipping orders on maturing oil contracts picked up, and while the government took by far the greater bulk of the oil moving from local plants, there was a much larger percentage going to the consuming trade.

Prices on oil for June-July shipment quoted from 25c. to as low as 18c. a pound, but there was no volume of business being done, according to local crushers.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	9,120,000	7,560,000
Since Sept. 1	227,878,000	281,874,000

Flaxseed—Market was dull and featureless. Crushers awaited announcement of the disposal of government owned seed.

Minneapolis.—Weather was the big factor in the flaxseed situation though it had no effect on prices or on the trade in seed, which was nil. Crushers and flaxseed men were waiting for the government announcement covering disposal of the large holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Flax experts were perfectly willing to make guesses as to how the government would dispose of the flaxseed surplus, price ideas ranging from a basis of 1c. over the $3.99 new crop support price up to $6 per bushel. Good general rains over the upper midwest flax belt were received with gratitude by producers who were taking a very pessimistic view of the situation at mid-month. Planting had been halted by lack of moisture in many areas but as soon as the soaking rains came the planters were again hooked up to tractors and farmers went into the field to try and fill out the 4,000,000 anticipated acres of flax. Cash market was a dead affair, only 2 cars in the market in the past fortnight, no bid from crushers and all waiting further developments.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	1,700	214,200	39,100	85,000
Since Sept. 1	27,523,800	19,828,900	5,611,900	3,567,500

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming demand was light and spasmodic, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged.

Coconut—Interest for prompt shipment was inactive and the market was more or less nominal. Crude oil for spot shipment was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 15½c. bid. First half June was held at 15½c. and last half 14¾c. Sales were reported at 13¾c., first half July.

Copra—Market was easier and off about $10 per ton. Sales were reported at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast for immediate shipment.

Corn—Market was easier and off ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was nominal at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, mills for immediate with light trading at 11½c. for June shipment. Refined oil was nominal at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Oiticica—Recent improved demand has materially reduced supplies on the spot. Prices were stronger and advanced ¼c. per pound Sales of liquid was reported at prices ranging from 17c. to 18c. per pound, for small drum lots on spot. Some

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

sellers maintained 18½c. drums, carlots and 19c. for small quantities.

Olive—There no improvement in the quiet demand for edible oil. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal. Spanish oil was offered at $4 to $4.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot delivery and Moroccan at $3.75 to $3.85, same basis. Arrivals at New York totaled 99 drums from Casablanca last week. A total of 4,000 tons of olive oil of the 1948 production has been authorized for export from Lebanon since November, 1948. The government requires the exporter to turn over dollars at the official rate of £2.19 to $1 United States and receive Lebanese pounds in exchange.

Peanut—Light sales of crude oil was reported at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast for May shipment and at 12¼c. for May-June, Southeast and Texas. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Crude sales was light and spotty and took place at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May shipment and at 10¼c. for June-July. July-September was 10c. bid. Government purchases of 4,000,000 pounds refined oil for export were reported at 14½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. New York. Refined oil also was easier and quoted at 13⅜c. to 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Tung—Reduced buying interest and increased offerings for nearby delivery weakened this market and light sales were reported at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, a net decline of ½c. Domestic oil was quiet, but limited quantities were held at 20c. to 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills. Drums were nominal at 22c. per pound, carlots and 22½c. for less New York basis.

Los Angeles.—The vegetable oil market was unsteady. Supplies are good except for coconut oil. Coconut was up, while cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils were reduced.

Oils in tankcars were as follows:—f.o.b. Los Angeles—castor, cold pressed, 19c. per pound; coconut, crude, 16c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 12c. per pound; peanut, crude, 14c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, none; soyabean, crude, 11¾c. per pound; tung, 20½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was steady with moderate business reported, chiefly for domestic delivery. Yellow was moved at 5⅛c. per pound, loose, delivered. Soapmakers and specialty buyers purchased ample supplies at unchanged quotations. Choice white grease for export was quoted at 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Lard—Improved inquiry for export by the government and for shipment to England created a stronger tone in the market last week. Cash lard was held at 11½c. per pound, loose, Chicago, with bids about ½c. less. The Army was reported seeking to buy about 12,000,000 pounds of refined lard for export.

Tallow—Export demand for tallow was reported less active and the volume of business was materially smaller than heretofore. Market remained steady at former levels. Fancy was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. Domestic buyers absorbed moderate quantities of fancy at 6c. per pound, delivered. Extra was sold at 5¾c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market has remained steady, reflecting the tight supply condition. Common and neutral grades were maintained at unchanged quotations.

Grease Oil—Business was restricted to actual needs. Prices of all grades were unchanged.

Neatsfoot Oil—Lower cost of neatsfoot stock resulted in lower prices for the oil. The 15-deg. was quoted at 29c. per pound, drums; 20-deg., 28c., and 30-deg. 24c.

Oleo Oil—Business was reported light and spotty. Extra was quoted nominally at 12½c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Oleo Stearine—Demand was slow. Quotations were nominal at 10c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oil—This market was quiet and entirely nominal. Producers were not pressing for business, preferring to await the catch of menhaden and prices of competing oils later in the season.

Refined Fish Oil—Prices were cut 2c. to 3c. per pound for all grades. Light pressed oil was reduced to 11c. per pound, tankcars, and 12.60c. drums, less carlots; refined alkali, 13.60c., and kettle bodied, 15.60c. for small drum lots.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Market remained steady with trading reported fairly active for both domestic and export delivery. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Stearic Acid—Export inquiry was quite active, and moderate business took place at current levels. Domestic demand was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export demand held the market steady with prices about unchanged. Cottonseed cake in the Valley was not discounted because of export demand for cake in preference to meal and was quoted at $51.50 to $52 per ton, Valley points, June shipment. Sacked cottonseed meal 41 percent named at $55.50 Valley points; $58 North Alabama and $60 Georgia. North and South Carolina are fairly well sold up except moderate quantities for local needs. Meal 36 percent can be obtained from southeastern mill points at $5 less.

Linseed Meal—Demand continued inactive. Prices were unsettled and lower.

Minneapolis.—Demand for meal was quiet as good rains improved pasturage and larger millfeed production satisfied a greater portion of the demand for protein feeds. Prices were down to $52 per ton on new process and $54 per ton on old process. Crushers report a strictly cash market with little or no interest in future delivery.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	8.580.000	11.340.000
Since Sept. 1	206.740.000	187.130.000

Peanut Meal—Exporters put "a scare" in the market during the week by taking a considerable tonnage for foreign needs. There seems to be an ample supply still available for domestic trade at $56 per ton for 45 percent old process in Georgia, and Alabama with 41 percent at $5 less. New process 45 percent meal was about steady for June shipment at $55 basis South Alabama with 41 percent at $50 and

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Iodine No.	17.9	17.1

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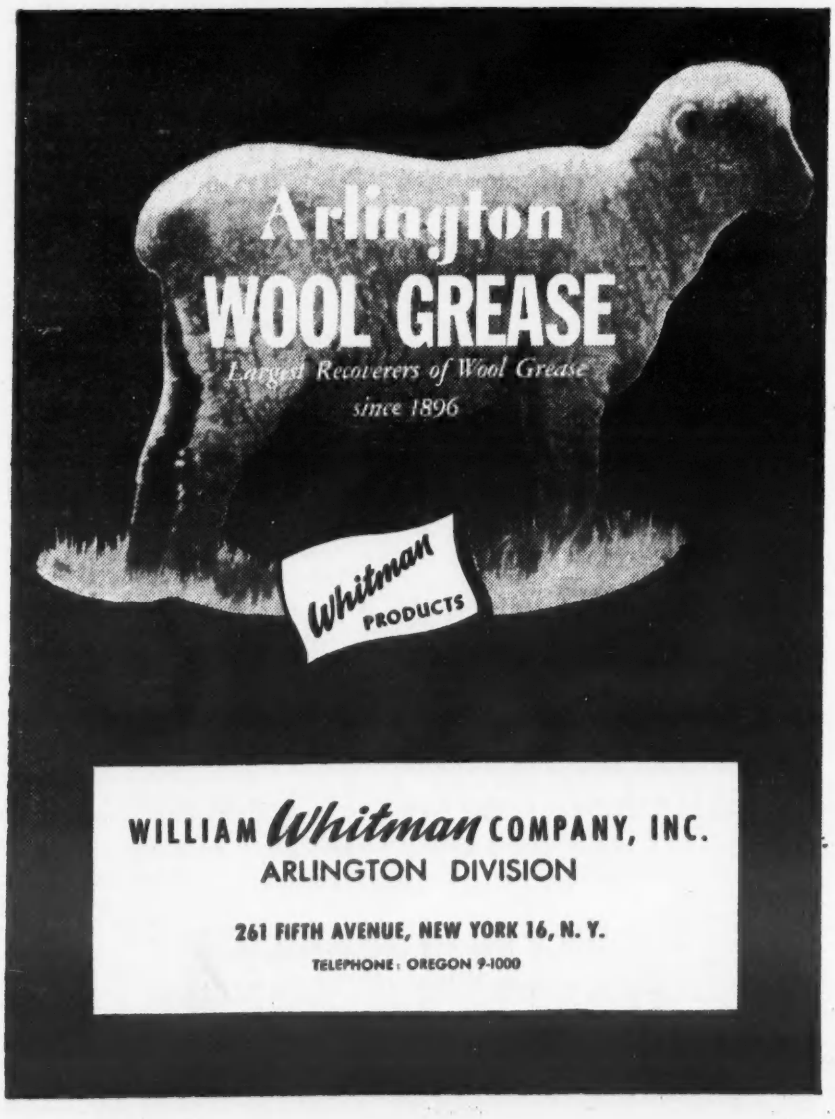

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bulk, $3.50 less. July, August quoted $1 per ton under June.

Soybean Meal—Most southeastern soybean meal has been absorbed by local trade. Meal 41 percent bulk was quoted basis Decatur, Illinois at $62 June shipment. Demand for meal was good and mills seem to be in a comfortable position having orders for about as much as will be available.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consuming inquiry was limited with trading restricted to small quantities for immediate needs. Supplies were liberal. Quotations were unchanged.

Candelilla—Offerings of domestic crude wax were liberal and with demand slow, quotations were unsettled. Crude ranged from 39c. to 41c. per pound, on spot for small quantities while round lots were available at several cents less. Refined wax was unchanged at 44c. to 46c., as to quantity.

Carnauba—This market continued firm both on spot and for shipment. Stocks on spot was reported light and were maintained at unchanged levels. Trading was light. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce and were held above buyers bids. On spot, Chalky was quoted at 75c. to 76c. per pound; No. 3, crude, 79c. to 80c. and refined, 84c. to 85c.; No. 1, yellow, $1.07 to $1.09 and No. 2, $1.05 to $1.07.

Montan—Business was quiet. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Ouricury—Refined wax on spot was in limited supply and was quoted at 77c. to 78c. per pound, as to quantity.

Cottonseed Products Ass'n Cuts Mill Dues

—Continued from page 5

export controls on fats and oils. In an appeal that members communicate their ideas on association services, devoting more thought in that direction, he urged that a full measure of cooperation be practiced. In his review of association activities he made special mention of a new book, Allergy to Cottonseed and Other Oilseeds, which it had compiled and published. He also advised study of the book on technical progress, entitled Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products.

Rules Amended

The association's comprehensive codification of trading rules was amended by the convention, at the recommendation of its rules committee, with respect to off Summer yellow oil (rule 64), notices on variations between invoice and destination weights (rules 197 and 206), instructions and definitions regarding shipping times (rules 204 and 205), certification of inspectors (rule 215), various aspects of reweighing (rules 251 and 252), and the color standard for refined peanut oil (rule 275).

Adequate knowledge of the rules and careful consideration and application of them in all transactions were seriously urged by Secretary S. M. Harmon.

The creation of three new standing committees—(1) national and international affairs, (2) futures, (3) finance and personnel—was discussed with reference to procedure. The decision was that its advocates present the matter directly to the board of directors, which has power to set up such bodies.

An amendment to the by-laws was adopted to provide that proposals for changes in the rules must be submitted by way of the secretary to the rules committee and to the general membership at least sixty days before the annual meeting. The rules committee meets two days before the convention.

The convention approved the applications of eight mills, five brokers, and three associates for membership. It also voted honorary membership to nine men who had long been active in its affairs and the operations of the industry.

New Southern Accent

The trend away from unbalanced, largely one-crop agriculture in the Southeast and Midsouth was outlined by Dr. Frank H. Jeter, of the agricultural personnel of North Carolina State College. Pointing out the handicaps laid by the devoting of but 20 percent of cultivated land to the production of from 70 percent to 80 percent of the region's crops, he told how, through mechanization, scientific operation, and complementary industrialization it was expected, and to an extent realized, that the Southern farmer would soon be farming to live, and merely for a living.

Diversification of farming to take in foods and feeds was spreading rapidly. Even so, Dr. Jeter said, the production of cotton per acre was being increased. He was especially enthusiastic over the revival of livestock production in the Southeast, where, he declared, it had been most important prior to the war between the states. He told of the movements to introduce high-grade stock on Southern lands and to realize the predictions of generations ago that Southern fields could be grazed the year around. He was in full agreement with the conclusion of a European observer that a nation which had adequate production of foods and fibers was safe against the inroads of Communism.

A very serious denunciation of the conditions contributory to juvenile delinquency was made in a very humorous manner by Jack Major, the "Kentucky colonel." He laid the blame for what he called today's number one problem on the deterioration of home life and the lack of thought of tomorrow. One of his many scathing comparisons had to do with the American people's expenditure of $12,000,000,000 for alcoholic drinks and vain fixings of hair and face, against a national total of $2,000,000,000 for teachers' salaries.

The view that the home shortage was a far more serious problem than the house shortage was brought out also in other talks.

Public Relations Need

The destructiveness of discouragement was the theme of a report by the director of the association's educational service, Dr. A. L. Ward. It was adduced in his endeavor to make clear the necessity for active, cooperative dealing with the problems of the industry, and also with its opportunities. First among these he placed public relations, individual, as well as of the industry as a whole. He outlined the operations of his unit in the cultivation and maintenance of satisfactory relations with producers of cottonseed and feeders of livestock. This comprises work with farm organizations, colleges, experiment stations, soil-conservation services, and other agencies, including the rural press. A special feature in the work is the preparation and distribution of an annual bulletin on feeding practices.

Another angle of the service is an oilseeds research program established three years ago. Real progress is being made in that direction, Dr. Ward said. It is estimated that more than 10,000,000 tons of oilseeds are needed to keep the industry going throughout the year. A campaign to assure such a supply has been launched by the production research committee, and cooperation with plantbreeders is already showing gratifying results. Cooperation of individual crushers is helping the progress, Dr. Ward said. A new step this year goes into experimentation in the production of okra seed and sesame seed, from which much useful information is expected.

Bread Emulsifiers Opposed

The technical advisory committee's report contained the following reference to a matter of wide interest at the present time:—

"A matter of profound interest was brought to the attention of the committee . . . regarding . . . the use of new synthetic emulsifiers as substitutes for shortening in bread. These emulsifiers are synthetic products and, if permitted to be used as substitutes for the usual glyceride shortening made from vegetable oils, it is estimated that their use might reduce the consumption of shortening at least 500,000,000 pounds per annum. The use of these emulsifiers or extenders as substitutes for shortening is being vigorously protested by the Shortening Institute and other related industries. It is the opinion of the technical advisory committee that this protest should have the vigorous support of this association.

The report of the committee as a whole was accepted without special reference to the foregoing expression.

The technical advisers met last April with Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry in New Orleans, the association's research fellowship having been transferred there from Washington. The work is done in cooperation with the Southern regional laboratory. One subject is the flotation separation of pigment glands from cottonseed. A new solvent-centrifuging process is being found efficient and economic and is expected to be ready for commercial development shortly. A means of profitably utilizing the pigment glands has not yet been found.

Another subject is the inhibition of heating and deterioration of cottonseed in storage. The objective is the discovery of a low-cost chemical inhibitor which will not affect the edibility of the seed. An answer has not yet been approached. A triennial report on the two fellowships is to be made. The committee expects to resume semiannual meetings next year. Its chairman, E. R. Barrow, urged the mem-

bers of the association to study the book, Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products, edited by Alton B. Bailey.

Legislative Developments

Legislative developments and outlooks in Washington were informatively discussed by Robert C. Jackson, Washington representative of the National Cotton Council of America. Farm, labor, margarin, and ECA bills were covered. The farm legislation situation was called confused and enactment of anything other than a compromise was not believed to be expectable this year. Mr. Jackson thought that the Aiken bill was the most popular. The twofold labor program in getting rid of the Taft-Hartley Act and changing the wage-hour law—was also described as confused, prevalence of speculation was reported that the President would not be disappointed if the former law was untouched. The agricultural groups are in favor of the Lucas labor standards bill.

Reviewing the campaign started in 1947 to eliminate margarin taxes, Mr. Jackson said that more than 300 organizations were backing the movement. The wide publicity it had got had so increased the use of margarin that there had been an increase of 230,000,000 pounds in consumption of cottonseed oil therein. A check indicates senatorial sentiment in favor of calling the bill to a vote—it has passed the house—but Mr. Jackson said that much work had to be done to get the bill considered.

Mr. Jackson earnestly advised the development of a new concept of foreign trade, based largely on a system of getting to potential markets with surplus agricultural products in exchange for critical materials and other goods needed in this country.

Intelligent persons in this country lean toward communism, in the opinion of Christie Benet, general counsel of the association, because they feel that the American system does not adequately recognize the extent to which they have lifted themselves from insignificance. He expressed disgust at the practice of such disgruntled persons in crawling under the rights of the constitution when charged with intentions of wrecking that fundamental.

In the military, political and spiritual issues which confront the world, the American people, Mr. Renet declared, must respond to the challenge by standing firmly and openly for their beliefs and their manner of life and lift the load of assuring loyalty from the government. Quoting support of the principles of the Bill of Rights from Franklin to Baruch, he decried the "gimme age" and urged free enterprise fully to accept the responsibility of maintaining its freedom.

The place of the United States in world affairs, emphasized by the "cold peace"—Pax Americana—which has succeeded the "cold war," and the place of the South in that national role were eloquently presented in an address by John Temple Graves, Alabama author and commentator. He saw great good for region and nation in the evolution, or revolution, of the South to a two-party political system, a two-way view of the tariff, and the application of chemical and mechanical science to the development of its resources agriculturally and industrially. The party line of today, as Mr. Graves saw it, was too much government and government too far from the people; the difference between a state of human welfare, and a human welfare state. It was his opinion that the greatest of civil liberties was to have government at home for home affairs, whether that be designated as "State's Rights" or whatever.

Directors Elected

The convention approved the sectional nominees for members of the board of directors and those of the board for members at large. The new board of directors is constituted as follows:—

Alabama and Florida, F. W. Turston, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cullman, Ala.

Arkansas, W. W. Knight, Temple Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock.

California and Arizona, Fred G. Sherrill, J. G. Boswell Company, Los Angeles.

Georgia, M. E. Williams, Dawson Cotton Oil Company, Dawson.

Louisiana, C. W. Wallace, Union Oil Mill, Inc., West Monroe.

Mississippi, W. D. Lowe, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company, Jackson.

North Carolina and Virginia, L. M. Upchurch, Hoke Oil & Fertilizer Company, Raeford, N. C.

Oklahoma, A. L. Durand, Hobart Cotton Oil Mill, Hobart.

South Carolina, E. H. Lawton, Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, R. H. Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Company, Trenton, Tenn.

Texas and New Mexico, Dupuy Bateman, jr., West Texas Cotton Oil Company, Houston; F. Earl Davis, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Harlington; Joe Flaig, Simmons Mills, Dallas; S. J. Vaughan, jr., Hill County Cotton Oil Company, Hillsboro, Texas.

At large, W. F. Guinee, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans; W. H. Knapp, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati; C. T. Prindeville, Swift & Co., Chicago.

Exofficio, James R. Gill, Southland Cotton Oil Company, Waxahachie, Texas (president of the association); Irvin Morgan, jr., Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Company, Farmville, N. C. (senior past president).

The president is the only elected officer. The other members of the executive staff are:—Executive vice-president, T. H. Gregory, Memphis, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, S. M. Harmon, Memphis; educational director, A. L. Ward, Dallas, Texas; general counsel, Christie Benet, Columbia, S. C.; publicity director, Walter Moore, Dallas.

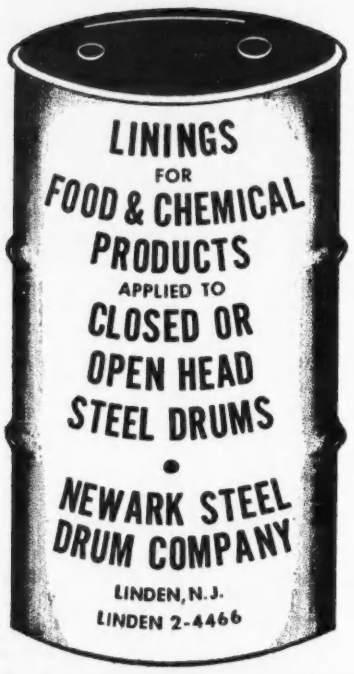
Linseed Crushing Operations Halted by Spencer Kellogg

Spencer Kellogg & Sons has halted linseed crushing operations in Buffalo, N. Y., probably until August. The company stated that the current price of raw materials is such that crushing operations are not economical.

At about the same time as the Kellogg company announcement was being made, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, sent a record shipment of linseed oil out of Buffalo. It amounted to 224,000 gallons in twenty-eight railroad cars, valued at about $500,000. All went to the government, which is storing it in New Jersey.

London Fats Group Elects

Officers for the ensuing year were recently named by the London (England) Oil and Tallow Trades Association as follows:—President, J. P. H. Plumbe, of Dalgety & Co.; vice-president, John F. E. Goad, of Goad, Rigg & Co.; honorary treasurer, E. T. Reynolds, of the Produce Brokers New Company. Mr. Reynolds succeeds E. Steiner, who retired after twenty-one years in the office.



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1—Bird 36" x 72" Continuous Centrifuge

3—NEW Stainless Vert. Stainless 5,000 Gal. Tanks; 10' x 7'9"; dished heads with manhole

3—Porter 11,000 lb. NEW double Ribbon Mixers

1—Wolfe 5,000 lb. Ribbon Mixer; 25 HP

4—Sperry 42" Aluminum Filter Presses; closed delivery; hydraulic opening and closing device

6—Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to 12

35—Heavy Duty Jacketed W.&P. Mixers from 2½ gal. to 150 gal.

2—Devine Steam Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 4' x 12'; 15 HP. XPL motors

1—Complete Stainless Spray Dryer, 16'6" x 15'6" x 11'6" with all necessary accessories

3—Hi Pressure Autoclaves, Jacketed Agtd. 3,500 gal. 6' x 21'; 300 PSI

2—Porter Stainless Cone Blenders, cap. up to 4,000 lbs.

15—Abbe and Patterson Pebble and Ball Mills from Lab. size up to 6' x 16' Chrome manganese lined

12—Rubber Mills & Calendars, all sizes

4—Procter & Schwartz, Apron Type, Dryers up to 72' long

40—Tablet Presses by Colton, Stokes and Kux, single and rotary types

8—Day Ro-Ball Sifters; 40" x 84" and 40" x 120"; P.D. or motorized

6—Simpson Intensive and Lancaster Muller Type Mixers; up to 5'

2—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Pans; 500 gal. & 2,500 gal., with stainless agit. & coils

1—Gruendler Stainless Roll Crusher Rolls, 30" x 12"

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2—Pfaudler 75, 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
3—Pfaudler 300 gal. glass-lined Tanks.
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12—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
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1—Patterson 3' x 4' Steel Ball Mill.
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1—Jay Bee 2UX Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
8—Rotex, Day, Robinson Screens, 20" x 48", 20" x 81", 40" x 120".
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1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. Vacuum Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins Lab. 1 and 2 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers.
5—Shriver, Sperry 30", 24", 12" cast iron plate and frame Filter Presses.
3—Sperry 30", 24" cast iron recessed Filter Presses, 30 chambers.
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Day and Robinson 100, 600, 1,200 and 4,000 lbs. cap. Dry Powder Mixers & Sifters.
Groen type RA 150 gal. S.S. Steam Jacketed Mixer, M.D.
Horix, Ertel, Elgin and Kiefer Vacuum Fillers, Filler & Bagby 1, 2 & 8 Head Stainless Steel Piston Fillers.
Pony M Labelrite, Ermold & World Semi & Fully Auto Rotary & Straightaway Labelers.
(CRCO) New Way Auto Labeler, ad½. to gal. cans & jars.
Colton and Stokes late style Rotary and Model T Tablet Machines.
Triangle Pkg. Co. U1 Auger, Model G2C, and A-60A Auto Electri Pak 6 Head Fillers.
Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry, Shriver and Johnson Filters.
Knapp 429 and Ferguson Packomatic Carton Sealers.
Package Machy. Co., FA, FAQ, FA2, Hayssen Wrappers.

MANY OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

TELL US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

TOP PRICES PAID FOR YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

Union STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
316-322 LAFAYETTE ST. N. Y. 12, N. Y.

Corn Products Refining Company

TURNS SALE OF THE FOLLOWING SURPLUS MACHINERY OVER TO

"CONSOLIDATED"

SELECTED ITEMS

1—UNUSED triple effect GOSLIN-BIRMINGHAM EVAPORATOR, stainless steel shells and tubes, 850 sq. ft. per effect.

6—9'6" dia. x 18'6" long stainless steel lined, steam jacketed CRYSTALLIZERS, each with 4" s/s agitator coil, worm gear drive.

4—UNUSED Bird high speed stainless steel CENTRIFUGALS, suspended type, each with 40" x 24" deep s/s basket, s/s casing and curb, each with direct connected 1800/900 RPM. 3/60/440 volt direct connected tefc motor.

2—UNUSED 10'6" x 16' FEINC FILTERS, wood, type 316, stainless steel and silicon bronze construction.

2—UNUSED 8' x 10' OLIVER PRECOAT ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS, all silicon bronze construction, each with bronze drum, valve, trough and piping.

IT HAS BEEN THE BUSINESS OF "CONSOLIDATED" FOR 30 YEARS TO LIQUIDATE USED CHEMICAL AND PROCESS MACHINERY, FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS. ITS TRAINED PERSONNEL IS AVAILABLE TO HANDLE SMALL OR LARGE LIQUIDATIONS OF MACHINERY SUCH AS THIS.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
15-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.—Tel. BArclay 7-0580
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N.Y.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

P.A.'s View of Business

—Continued from page 4

their products. Other important commodities registering declines: acetates, autos, building materials, burlap, carbon black, casein, castings, caustic soda, containers, food, formaldehyde, coal, oil, coke, glycerin, greases, iron and steel scrap, lumber, mercury, naphtha, lubricating oils, paint, paper, platinum, printing, rayon fiber cord, shellac, soap, soda ash, tires, textiles. The few on the up side were: — cornstarch, dextrines, gasoline, menthol, wire nails, tallow. In short supply:—ammonia, asbestos, cadmium, some sizes of steel pipe.

Canada

Canadian business is reported improved over April and somewhat better than in the United States. Production is holding at previous levels, with a slight trend up. Order books show a considerable improvement over April in contrast with the trend in the United States. Several report curtailment of export business. Prices, while down from April, have not followed the United States trend. Employment upward trend of last month has turned off, but previous increased pay roll is being maintained. Buying policy the same as the United States, predominantly hand-to-mouth to thirty days.

Breon Names Drolsbaugh Vice-Pres., Sales Head

Chauncey B. Drolsbaugh has been appointed vice-president and director of sales of George A. Breon & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists, Kansas City, Mo. Associated with the Breon company for sixteen years, Mr. Dolsbaugh has been, successively, salesman, district manager and sales manager. Prior to joining the company he had served with the United States Public Health Service.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

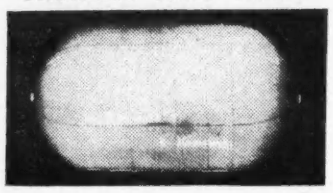
Inventory Reduction

1—CECO Automatic Carton Sealer Motor Driven
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Laboratory Colloid Mill with 1 H.P. A.C. Motor
1—Paul O. Abbe 3 gallon Pebble Mill
3—New 65 gallon C.I. Jacketed DOPP Kettles
1—28½" Dia. x 24" Deep Mixing Kettle with side entrance Agitator
1—4 gallon C.I. Jacketed Kettle with cover
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon jacketed Sigma Blade Tilting Mixer
3—12" x 30" Lehman Five Roller Water Cooled Mills
2—24" x 48" Single Ribbon and Paddle Dry Powder Mixers
1—19½" D x 15" Deep ⅜" Thick Stainless Steel 16 gallon Kettle with Bolted on Cover
1—Day "Hercules" 6 Barrel Heavy Duty Mixer
1—Western Size 2A Shredder
1—50 Gallon Jacketed, agitated Open Top Kettle
1—Tinned Copper Jensen Coil Pasteurizer —650 gal. capacity
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammermill with 7½ H.P. A.C. Motor
1—Karl Kiefer No. 18 Monocel Filter with 15" Monel Screen
Full line of Pumps, Tanks, Kettles and Mills of All Kinds.

Ask for list of Equipment IN STOCK.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.
PHONE MITCHELL 2-3536

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS



Surplus Air Corps Pressure Oxygen Tanks. Nine gallon capacity. 12" dia., 24" long. Hemispherical ends tapped for ¼" pipe connections. Rated strength to 400 P.S.I. 18 gauge stainless steel. Wt. 19 lbs. $15.00 each F.O.B. Auburn, N. Y.

Ireland & Vice, Box 146P, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

5—Automatic Vacuum Fillers, 12 spout, stainless steel.
4—Semi-Auto. Vacuum Fillers, 8 spout, stainless, bronze.
3—Syphon Fillers, 8 spout, stainless, bronze.
4—Semi-Auto. Powder Fillers, auger type.
2—Automatic Powder Fillers, auger type.
AUTOMATIC LINE FOR FILLING POWDER INTO CARTONS—60 per min.
4—Resina Automatic Cappers.
3—CC&S Jumbo 7-head Auto. Crowners.
9—Portable Cap Tighteners, Elec. op.
5—Bottle Rinsers, 60 & 72 spout.
3—Ermold Auto. 6-wide Labelers.
1—Auto. Rotary Duplex Labeler.
6—Auto. Rotary Simplex Labelers.
4—Auto. Wrap Around Labelers.
6—Semi Auto. Spot Labelers.
1—Standard Knapp Top & Bottom Case Gluer and compression unit.
3—Acme Elec. op. Case Stitchers.

PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

3—Mikro Pulverizers, #4, #1, Bantam.
2—Day & Abbe Double Jar Mills.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Continuous Ball Mill, steel liner, 8' x 7', 250 HP motor.
3—Shriver 24" Cast Iron PAF Filter Presses, open dely, 54 chambers.
1—Swenson Precoat Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, lead & rub.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, C.I. Body, bronze leaves, 500 sq. ft.
1—Aluminum Kettle with coils, jacket and agitator, closed, 1,000 gal.
1—Dopp 300 gal. cast iron jacketed and agitated Kettle.
25—Stainless and Stainless Clad Kettles, 30 to 500 gal., 40#, 100# jkt. pr.
35—Stainless Steel open top Tanks, 30 gal. to 500 gal., with some side mixers.
2—Lead & Paste Mixers, 80 gal.
2—Ross 3-Roll Mills, 16 x 40.
4—Double Arm Jktd. Mixers: B-P 15 gal. vac.; Day 25 gal.; W&P 100 gal.; Read 250 gal.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE STOCK LIST
WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT & COMPLETE PLANTS

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Bird Centrifuge, 40" Stainless Steel Suspended Perforated Basket, with motor.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Reactor, 500 gal., complete with drive and impeller type agitator, Series RS.
1—Plate Fabricator Jacketed Kettle, 900 gals., 125 PSI in jacket.
1—Pfaudler Aluminum, jacketed, Reactor with Impeller type agitator and 10 HP Reeves Drive, 1,300 gals. (NEW).
1—Pfaudler Aluminum Jacketed Reactor (new), 250 gals.
1—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers, hydraulic closing device.
1—Shriver Plate & Frame Filter Press, 7" x 7", closed delivery.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
5—±0 Simpson Intensive Mixers (New).

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNION, N. J. UNionville 2-4900

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 6x5', 5x4', 4x5', 2x3'.
Reactor: 200 gal. Pfaudler, jack., ag.
Centrifugal: Rochester 30" suspended.
Vacuum Mixer: W. & P., 20 gal.
Dryers: 6x30' Davenport hot air rotary.
Vacuum Pans: 50 gal. and 6' copper.
Vacuum Pan: 6' stain. steel calandria type.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Mixer: Day Imperial #30, stainless steel.
Tablet Machines: Colton 2B, 3B, 4, 5T.
Filter Presses: 24" C.I., 24" wood, 42" alum.
Centrifugals: Tolhurst, st. steel, 26", 40".
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Dryer: 42x120" Buflovac double drum.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Dryer: Stokes Vac. Shelf, 10 40x42 shelves.
Mills: 3-roll Day 12x32", 16x40".
Pumps: Stain. Steel Centrifugal, 2 hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Outstanding Equipment

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

2—Devine 17 Shelf Vacuum Dryers—40" x 43".
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. Vacuum Still—agitated.
1—Patterson 4' x 5' Jacketed Ball Mill.
2—W & P 500 gal. Double Arm Mixers.
5—Abbe 30" x 30" Porcelain-lined Pebble Mills—one Jacketed.
2—Stokes 4' x 6' Single Drum Dryers.
8—Day & Robinson Dry Powder Mixers—50 lb. to 1,500 lbs.
17—Hills-McCanna Proportioneers Pumps from .05 GPH to 90 GPH.
1—Lancaster S/S Muller type 9 cu. ft. capacity Mixer.
2—Louisville Tubular Dryers, 5' x 25', MD.
1—Stokes & Smith Dual Filler, MD.
21—Condensers, glass-lined, S/S, steel, copper, from 8 to 964 sq. ft.

SEND FOR OUR BULLETIN A-1

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
219 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 3-2386

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gals.
50—Pumps (Steam and Electric), used & new.
New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
1—Buffoak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
9—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gals. each.
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank, closed top, on stand.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24 plate.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" diam. x 42", silex lined—like new.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators, 9' dia. x 11'6".

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

GET MORE FOR YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

List it with our bureau and Sell Directly to the next user.

50,000 Manufacturers Get Our Offerings Regularly

They need such units as FILTER PRESSES - EVAPORATORS STILLS - MIXERS - DRYERS or what have you to sell.

For Quicker Action and Better Price Send Full Details and YOUR Price to

EQUIPMENT FINDERS BUREAU
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FOR SALE

Steel Storage Tanks

6—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

14—10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
"Founded 1930"
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

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WANTED
Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals
Dyes — Oils — Waxes — Solvents, etc.
Other Supplies

Chemical Service Corporation
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HAnover 2-6970

MEC FOR SALE MEC

YOUR CONFIDENCE IS NOT MISPLACED WHEN YOU BUY FROM THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Closed Storage Tank, 13,000 gals.
1—New Vertical Aluminum Storage Tank, 10,000 gals.
4—New Vertical Closed Glass-Lined Tanks, 5,500 gals.
4—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 1,000 gals.
6—Stokes "F" Single Punch Tablet Machines.
5—Stokes "T" Single Punch Tablet Machines.
3—Filz Mills Model "D" Stainless Steel, 5 H.P. Exp. Motors.
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 100 to 300 gals. per hour.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—J. H. Day 40-gal. Pony Mixers.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers—25 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
2—Oliver 8' x 12' Continuous Filters.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

Send for Bulletin A-22 for Complete Listings

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GR 5-6680

Pebble Mills—18x24" 9½ gals., 36x30", 36x42", 54x60" 250 gals., 72x60", 3'x3' Hardinge Ball Mill.
2 Amer. Exhausters size 400E
2-Spencer Turbo Blowers 400 CFM, 16 oz.
Size 60 Clarage Fan.
54" x 30' Rotary Dryer. 54" x 30' Indirect heat.
26", 40", 48" Tolhurst Centrifuges.
No. 3th Mikro Pulverizers.
Reynolds 12-qt. Lab Mixer.

Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J.

IN STOCK • PRICES CUT

6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles. Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24".
1—Denver 4'x3' Rotary Vac. Filter, Motor Driven, complete.
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 7 shelves.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48", 30"x32" & 24"x36".
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Sperry 18" Lead Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
2—Shriver 18" Wood Filter Presses.
5—Tyler 38 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 1¼".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Hand Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes.
3—Rotary Cutters, 5 & 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 391.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY.

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

AGENCIES OFFERED

West Coast sales agency to the pharmaceutical manufacturing trade wanted to represent eastern manufacturer of bulk pharmaceuticals. OPD 590.

AGENCIES WANTED

Technically staffed, aggressive organization seeks New York area representation of chemical manufacturers not located here. Also interested in export representation. All replies held confidential. OPD 566.

Reliable sulphonator of castor and other oils prepared to make interesting offer in return for substantial volume of business. Send details to OPD 591.

Old established New York corporation distributing various raw materials to the soap, chemical, plastic, explosive, vegetable oil processing, paint and allied industries, interested securing additional representations Eastern area for large or medium sized suppliers. Reply OPD 592.

Chemicals, alkalies, acids, detergents, solvents and pigments for distribution in the southwest. Price and quality must be right. Send complete details to A. B. Case, 20850 South Normandie, Torrance, California.

BUSINESS WANTED

$20,000 Available—Graduate engineer experienced in the technical, administrative and sales phases of chemical, mechanical and allied industries, desires interest with services, in a substantial established firm. OPD 587.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale—Stokes E tablet machine with complete set, all sizes, punches and dies, autoclave, ointment mill with motor, heavy duty four-wheel platform truck. Also interested in purchasing Stokes BB rotary tablet machine. OPD 588.

For sale—300 gal. copper evaporator still—full vacuum—internal calandria 50 pounds steam with 210 sq. ft. heating surface—complete with copper tubular condenser, steel receiver 2,000 gal., and Nash Hytor two stage bronze vacuum pump. Lusskin, 475 Broad ave., Ridgefield, N. J.

For sale—Sturtevant No. 0 rotary crusher—V belt drive with 10 HP motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220-440 volts. Excellent condition. Lusskin, 475 Broad ave., Ridgefield, N. J.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying screening and packing done. Experienced capable personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 553.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Ammonia alum, nut size, guaranteed water white, 40 tons in 100-pound burlap bags. Can repackage if desired. Attractive price F.O.B. Baltimore. Write Activated Alum Corporation, 516 N. Charles Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Offering—Allantoin, C. P., 30 lbs., at $8.50 per pound. Write: Thorne c/o Allen, 2111 Beekman Place, Brooklyn 25, N. Y.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted: Direct factory connection for supply of ammonium sulphate by direct representative of Far Eastern and Chinese consumers. Reply OPD 589.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 550.

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 551.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Partnership wanted. Industrial chemist with twenty years of diversified experience seeks active partnership in going chemical business, preferably manufacturing. Willing to invest up to 25M. OPD 594.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POTASSIUM LEASE

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, June 8, 1949, for the following described land in Eddy County, State of New Mexico: all of sec. 10, N½, N½S½ sec. 15, all of sec. 22, N½, NW¼SE¼, E½SE¼ sec 27, T. 22 S, R. 29 E., N.M.P.M., 200 acres. This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1 an acre to qualified bidder of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the provisions of the Potassium Leasing Act of February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057, 30 U.S.C., Sec. 283), subject to a royalty of five percent of the gross value of potassium compounds and other related products at the point of shipment to market, a minimum investment of $200,000 during the first three years of the lease, a minimum production to a royalty value of $1 an acre a year beginning with the fourth lease year and otherwise in accordance with the lease form set out in the regulations (43 CFR 194.24), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash, or by certified check, or by money order made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 194.6 (a) (b) and (c). The envelopes shall be plainly marked: "Bids for potassium lease. Not to be opened before 1 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, June 8, 1949." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. The remainder of the bonus and the rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre for the first lease year, must be paid and a corporate surety bond in the sum of $10,000 must be furnished by the successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease (43 CFR 194.22). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of section 1860, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Marion Clawson, Director.

VARNISH FIRES

Complete oil and gas burning systems specially adapted for varnish fires. Tangential or central fired settings with carbofrax domes or diffuser rings and pedestals carried in stock. Many years' experience in these installations. Tangential Varnish Fire System, P. O. Box 48, Ridgewood Station, Brooklyn 27, New York.

DRY POWDERS AND LIQUIDS

Blending, Compounding and packaging.

Two oz., to Drums

Technical and Laboratory Control available, Newark, Seattle, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Box 510

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
22 ACRE
OIL
TERMINAL — REFINERY
BULK PLANT
MISSISSIPPI RIVER FRONTAGE

3 story mill type refinery, filling and shipping plant, machine shop, boiler and engine room, offices, etc.

4,150,000 gallon tank storage. 24 car switchtrack loading platform. Low taxation.

H. B. Walker

LATTER & BLUM, Inc., New Orleans, La.

CHEMICAL PLANT
FOR LEASE

LOCATION: Belle, W. Va., on Kanawha River, N. Y. Central Railroad siding and U. S. Route 60.

Process Building transite on steel, 3 stories, ground floor 124' x 40'.

Boiler House with 240 HP, 350-lb. sq. in. gas-fired boiler. Sewage system. City and well water supply. Natural gas and power connection. Process building partially equipped with automatic sprinklers.

Detached frame buildings, suitable for office, laboratory and storage. Property 4.8 acres.

For particulars write to Box 593, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Cosmetic Chemists Told

—*Continued from page 7*

point to the synthesis of special detergents designed to perform various specific cosmetic functions.

I. R. Hollenberg of Van Dyk & Co. stated that there is no lack of literature on emulsion formulation, but that it is largely of a highly theoretical nature, and the theories are often conflicting. He presented a list of publications which he believed will be of service to the cosmetic chemist in this connection. By use of the list, Mr. Hollenberg attempted to classify cosmetic emulsions into structural, rather than functional groups and, in a general way, touch upon formulation problems peculiar to each grouping.

Other technical papers presented at the meeting were: "Surface Active Agents in the Cosmetics Industry," by Foster Dee Snell and Irving Reich of Foster D. Snell, Inc.; "The Effect of Some Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils Upon the Stability of Cosmetic Emulsions," by S. A. Karas; "Measurement of Odors in the Cosmetic Industry," by Dr. Louis C. Barail, and "A Simplified Method for Determining the Approximate Bacteriostic Potency of Chemicals," by Dr. Arthur R. Cade.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum stearate, 40,460 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6815, June 8.

Aluminum sulphate, 440,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4870, June 16.

Antimony oxide, dry pigment, 880,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6816, June 8.

Barium nitrate, 1,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37) invitation 368, June 20.

Butane, 110,000 gallons, from July 1 through December 31, 1949, U. S. Air Force (Eglin Base, Fla.) invitation 39, June 13.

Cement, adhesive, various, 4,720 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6789, June 7; synthetic and reclaimed rubber, 2,700 gallons, invitation 6783, June 6.

Chrome yellow, dry, 320,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6817, June 8.

Copper naphthenate, 6,050 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6790, June 7.

Cutting oil, mineral-lard, 1,985 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11) invitation 4449, June 2.

Dihydrostreptomycin, 3,200 one-gram vials, and 200 five-gram vials, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany) invitation 367, June 1.

Dishwashing compound, 17,475 pounds, as required from July 1 through September 30, 1949, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Washington 25) invitation 3978, June 2.

Drier, liquid, 13,500 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6791, June 7.

Drugs & chemicals, including merthiolate solution, propythiouracil tablets, protein extract allergen, tuberculin tests, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1279, June 6.

Ester gum, 60,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11), invitation 6794, June 7.

Fertilizer, 20 tons, Navy Purchasing Office (Norfolk, Va.) schedule 7985, June 2.

Fire extinguisher, 810 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 1233, June 8.

Gases, propane, U. S. Air Force (Chanute Base, Ill.) invitation 44, June 13; oxygen, acetylene, hydrogen and argon, invitation 41, June 13; acetylene, oxygen and propane, from July 1, Federal Correctional Institution (Tallahassee, Fla.) invitation 25-2180, June 10; chlorine and oxygen, Federal Prison Camp (Tucson, Arizona) invitation 21-895, June 8; oxygen, 84,375 cubic feet, and acetylene, 165,000 cubic feet, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 556, June 10; propane, bottled, liquefied, from July 11, 1949, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 227, June 14; chlorine, various deliveries through June 30, 1950, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6967, June 8; oxygen, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4898, June 21; propane, U. S. Naval Base Station (Philadelphia 12) invitation 156/2003 50, June 21; carbon dioxide, invitation 156/2005 50, June 21; propane, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 124, June 7; carbon dioxide, liquefied, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill) invitation 283, June 7; oxygen and acetylene, commercial, Army Ordnance (Joliet Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 192, June 3; oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, acetylene, chlorine, pyrofax and compressed air, Veterans Administration Hospital (Newington 11, Conn.) invitation 50-1, June 3; oxygen, nitrous oxide, helium and oxygen, helium, cyclopropane, carbon dioxide, and acetylene, V. A. Hospital (Aspinwall, Pa.) invitation 50-10, June 3.

Ink, litho, 5,200 pounds, Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation 64, June 17; black offset, 640 pounds, Federal Security Agency (Washington 25) invitation SA-53-49, June 3; opaque stencil, 2,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1287, May 31.

Lampblack, dry, 21,100 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6837, June 8; 50,000 pounds, invitation 6911, June 10.

Linseed oil, alkali refined, 16,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6754, June 3; kettle boiled, 11,000 gallons, invitation 6759, June 6.

Magnesite, 50,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Norfolk, Va.) schedule 7993, June 2.

Magnesium silicate, dry pigment, 2,742,750 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6838, June 8.

Manganese linoleate, 180,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6968, June 10.

Metal cleaner, as required from July 1, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 274, June 7.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 18,700 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6767, June 6.

Milkpowder, 255,200 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany) invitation 365, June 10.

Naphtha, coaltar, 115,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department; Philadelphia 11) invitation 6718, June 2, 19,000 gallons, invitation 6758, June 6.

Oil, lubricating, aircraft engine and jet engine, various deliveries from July 1, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Main Navy Bldg., Washington 25) invitation 51, June 6; red engine and machine, from July 7, 1949, through January 17, 1950, invitation 71, June 16.

Oiticica oil, 96,600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6776, June 7.

Oleomargarine, 171,617 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany) invitation 345, June 7.

Paint, enamel, 18,800 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6820, June 7; 1,500 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 3199-R, June 6; **various,** 19,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6829, June 7; 6,000 gallons, invitation 6405, June 6; 2,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 241, June 1.

Paint & varnish remover, 27,480 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6809, June 7.

Paraffin, 2,190,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6744, June 3.

Petroleum asphalt, joint filler, 100,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6850, June 8.

Petroleum solvent, 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Lake City Arsenal, Mo.) invitation 18, June 6.

Photographic chemicals, developer, 7,500 pounds, borax, 10,000 pounds, and sodium thiosulphate, 250,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-2443, June 2.

Powder, E. C., for hand grenade, 55,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 318, June 24.

Protective dip-coating, 29,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6783, June 6.

Pumice, ground, 78,350 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6839, June 9.

Red iron oxide, Indian, 24,800 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6840, June 9.

Resin, vinylidene chloride and acrylonitrile copolymer, 20,000 pounds (Aviation Supply Office), Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6715, June 1; paraphenyl phenol-formaldehyde, 50,850 pounds, and polyvinyl butyral, 36,000 pounds, invitation 6873, June 8; paraphenyl phenol-formaldehyde, 276,000 pounds, and phenol-formaldehyde solution, 756,000 pounds, invitation 6803, June 7.

Rosin, lump, 24,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6727, June 2.

Rust preventive, 5,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6784, June 6; 2,500 gallons, invitation 6783, June 6; 40,000 pounds, invitation 6768, June 6.

Salt, 45,000 pounds, U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kansas) invitation 3-3124, June 3.

Scouring powder, 48,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4952, June 21; 24,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 161, June 3.

Soap, powder, 39,900 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 165, June 3.

Sodium salts, including soda ash, type 1, 80,000 pounds, sodium carbonate, 480 packages, sodium sulphite, 15,000 pounds, and sodium thiosulphate, 30,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3M-766 49-R, June 3.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 50,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-2333, June 2; 105,000 pounds, invitation 038-2443, June 2.

Thinner, enamel, 7,150 gallons, and lacquer, 7,537 gallons, various deliveries (Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6731, June 3.

Titanium pigments, dry, titanium-calcium, 840,000 pounds, titanium dioxide, 3,360,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6302, June 7.

Trichlorethylene, stabilized, 5,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 285, June 7.

Tung oil, raw, 62,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6755, June 3.

Turpentine, gum spirits, 284,800 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6769, June 6.

Varnish, various, 54,675 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6720, June 6.

Wax, 90,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6734, June 3; water emulsion floor wax, 1,329,325 gallons, various deliveries, invitation 6949, June 13.

White lead, 7,100 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6727, June 6.

Whiting, 15,650 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6837, June 8; 7,100 pounds, invitation 6790, June 7.

Zinc chromate, 1,880,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6842, June 9.

Zinc oxide, dry, 5,696,750 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 6841, June 8; 2,400,000 pounds, invitation 6927, June 10.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 60*

Polish material were steadier to firmer but free from change in price.

Sesame—The lone change in price came in the spot cost of Turkish yellow, which item late last week was priced lower at 14½c. to 15c. Shipment quotations on Salvadorean seed were attractive.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican material recently reaching this country has been released into consumption and removed from the market promptly. The spot quotations was down to 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Cassia—Longstick Batavia cassia was shaded to 27c. to 28c. per pound. Shortstick Batavia was down to 23c. to 24c. Stocks of Chinese Canton rolls on spot were nearing exhaustion. Extra select broken was shaded to 9½c. to 10c. as a quotation. All medium Saigon was up to 34c. to 35c. Scraped Yunnan rolls were advanced to 15½c. to 16c. and broken scraped were 14½c. to 15c.

Cinnamon—More competition that recently prevailed resulted last week in the market being reduced to the basis of 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Clove—Madagascar spice on spot was a fraction lower at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Primary market reports indicated business in Zanzibar spice having been done at 20½c. Also, interest in a barter of clove for sugar was reported at the source.

Ginger—London prices have eased on shipment root and the spot market on African material was reduced to 25½c. to 26c. per pound. New crop Jamaica root was being offered more favorably and those holding No. 1 at 38c. failed to find buyers. No. 2 on spot was down to 33c. to 34c. and No. 3, 32c. to 33c.

Mace—No. 1 Banda was advanced to 92c. to 93c. per pound. No. 1 Siauw was sharply higher at 82c. to 85c. and strong thereat. West Indian goods were raised to 74c. to 75c.

Nutmegs—West Indian was shaded to 33c. to 34c. per pound for spots and to 32c. to 33c. for futures. East Indians held unchanged.

Pepper—Activity revived when Indian again stopped exports and one local operator was said to have bought everything available prior to the ban. Spot quotations on black pepper were advanced to 87c. to 87½c. and nearbys were also so quoted. June-July became 86c. to 87c. Spot white pepper was scarce and prices at the higher limit of $1.42 to $1.45 were about nominal.

Trade Briefs

Arabian American Oil Company has elected to the board B. W. Letcher and C. L. Harding.

Ferro Enamel Corporation has named George W. Wallace, director and treasurer of the company, vice-president of Tuttle & Kift, Inc., a Ferro subsidiary.

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National Lead Personnel

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Smelting, Refining & Mining Company. He joined National Lead in October, 1943, and was assistant plant manager of the MacIntyre development until the present appointment.

Mr. Allen was employed by the Inland Steel Company from 1937 to 1942. He began his work at the MacIntyre operation in 1942 as resident engineer. In December of that year he was promoted to assistant mine superintendent. He was appointed general superintendent in June, 1948.

Mr. Savage began his company career with the E. W. Blatchford Company Branch and was New England representative for the branch eleven years. In 1947, he became a vice-president of National Lead Company of Massachusetts. Mr. Fischer has been with the company since 1918. He was at one time superintendent of the Salem plant, later being transferred to the Boston office. He was on the sales force there from 1937 until 1940, when he became a vice-president.

Mr. Muccilli started with National Lead in 1920 as a draughtsman in the Atlantic branch. He later became plant engineer at Perth Amboy. From 1942 to 1945 he served as engineer at the company-run, government-sponsored magnesium plant in Luckey, Ohio. He returned to the New York engineering department when that plant was closed following the end of the war.

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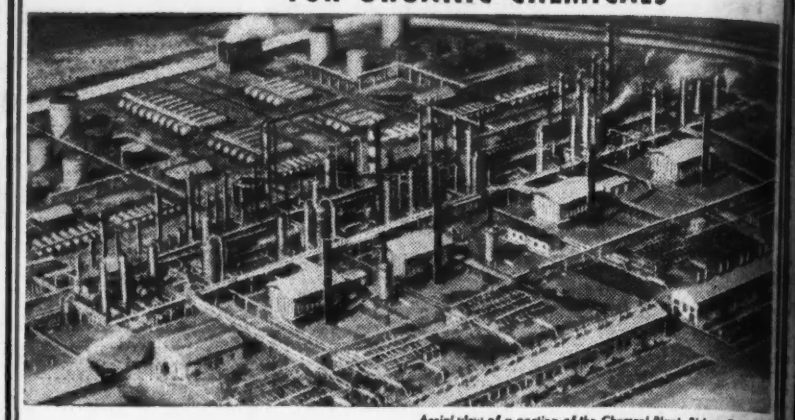

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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